PART 70 SIGNIFICANT SOURCE MODIFICATION
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
300 Old Highway 69 South
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(herein known as the Permittee) is hereby authorized to construct and operate subject to the conditions contained herein, the emission units described in Section A (Source Summary) of this approval.

This approval is issued in accordance with 326 IAC 2 and 40 CFR Part 70 Appendix A and contains the conditions and provisions specified in 326 IAC 2-7 as required by 42 U.S.C. 7401, et. seq. (Clean Air Act as amended by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments), 40 CFR Part 70.6, IC 13-15 and IC 13-17.

Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005	
Issued by: Original signed by Paul Dubenetzky Paul Dubenetzky, Branch Chief Office of Air Quality	Issuance Date: May 1, 2002

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SECTION A SOURCE SUMMARY

This approval is based on information requested by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Office of Air Quality (OAQ). The information describing the emission units contained in conditions A.1 through A.2 is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions. However, the Permittee should be aware that a physical change or a change in the method of operation that may render this descriptive information obsolete or inaccurate may trigger requirements for the Permittee to obtain additional permits or seek modification of this approval pursuant to 326 IAC 2, or change other applicable requirements presented in the permit application.

A.1 General Information [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

The Permittee owns and operates a petroleum storage and distribution terminal.

Responsible Official:	T. J. Rizzoli, Midwest Region Manager
Source Address:	300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Mailing Address:	P. O. Box 2099, TSP1598, Houston, TX 77252-2099
General Source Phone Number:	(713) 241-3583
SIC Code:	5171
County Location:	Posey
Source Location Status:	Attainment for all criteria pollutants
Source Status:	Part 70 Permit Program Minor Source, under PSD Minor Source, Section 112 of the Clean Air Act

A.2 Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment Summary [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source is approved to construct and operate the following emission units and pollution control devices:

(1) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Surge Tank, with a capacity of 315,000 gallons;

(2) One (1) two lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline and diesel, identified as Load Rack, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline. Emissions from the loading of diesel are uncontrolled because the vapor pressure is 0.01 tvp; and

(3) One (1) barge loading rack, identified as Barge Load, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions.

A.3 Specifically Regulated Insignificant Activities [326 IAC 2-7-1(21)] [326 IAC 2-7-4(c)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]

This stationary source does not currently have any insignificant activities, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(21).

A.4 Part 70 Permit Applicability [326 IAC 2-7-2]

This stationary source is required to have a Part 70 permit by 326 IAC 2-7-2 (Applicability) because:

(a) It is a major source, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(22);

(b) It is a source in a source category designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) under 40 CFR 70.3 (Part 70 - Applicability).

SECTION B GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

B.1 Definitions [326 IAC 2-7-1]

Terms in this permit shall have the definition assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation. In the absence of definitions in the referenced regulation, the applicable definitions found in the statutes or regulations (IC 13-11, 326 IAC 1-2 and 326 IAC 2-7) shall prevail.

B.2 Effective Date of the Permit [IC13-15-5-3]

Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this approval becomes effective upon its issuance.

B.3 Revocation of Permits [326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)][326 IAC 2-7-10.5(i)]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-9(5)(Revocation of Permits), the Commissioner may revoke this approval if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of this approval or if construction is suspended for a continuous period of one (1) year or more.

B.4 Significant Source Modification [326 IAC 2-7-10.5(h)]

This document shall also become the approval to operate pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(h) when, prior to start of operation, the following requirements are met:

(a) The attached affidavit of construction shall be submitted to the Office of Air Quality (OAQ), Permit Administration & Development Section, verifying that the emission units were constructed as proposed in the application. The emissions units covered in the Significant Source Modification approval may begin operating on the date the affidavit of construction is postmarked or hand delivered to IDEM if constructed as proposed.

(b) If actual construction of the emissions units differs from the construction proposed in the application, the source may not begin operation until the source modification has been revised pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 and an Operation Permit Validation Letter is issued.

(c) If construction is completed in phases; i.e., the entire construction is not done continuously, a separate affidavit must be submitted for each phase of construction. Any permit conditions associated with operation start up dates such as stack testing for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) shall be applicable to each individual phase.

(d) The Permittee shall receive an Operation Permit Validation Letter from the Chief of the Permit Administration & Development Section and attach it to this document.

(e) In the event that the Part 70 application is being processed at the same time as this application, the following additional procedures shall be followed for obtaining the right to operate:

(1) If the Part 70 draft permit has not gone on public notice, then the change/addition covered by the Significant Source Modification will be included in the Part 70 draft.

(2) If the Part 70 permit has gone through final EPA proposal and would be issued ahead of the Significant Source Modification, the Significant Source Modification will go through a concurrent 45 day EPA review. Then the Significant Source Modification will be incorporated into the final Part 70 permit at the time of issuance.

(3) If the Part 70 permit has gone through public notice, but has not gone through final EPA review and would be issued after the Significant Source Modification is issued, then the Modification would be added to the proposed Part 70 permit, and the Title V permit will issued after EPA review.

B.5 NSPS Reporting Requirement

Pursuant to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), Part 60.112b, Subpart Kb, and Part 60.500, Subpart XX, the source owner/operator is hereby advised of the requirement to report the following at the appropriate times:

(a) Commencement of construction date (no later than 30 days after such date);

(b) Anticipated start-up date (not more than 60 days or less than 30 days prior to such date);

(c) Actual start-up date (within 15 days after such date); and

(d) Date of performance testing (at least 30 days prior to such date), when required by a condition elsewhere in this permit.

Reports are to be sent to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Management
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015

The application and enforcement of these standards have been delegated to the IDEM, OAM. The requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 are also federally enforceable.

SECTION C GENERAL OPERATION CONDITIONS

C.1 Certification [326 IAC 2-7-4(f)][326 IAC 2-7-6(1)][326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

(a) Where specifically designated by this permit or required by an applicable requirement, any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(b) One (1) certification shall be included, using the attached Certification Form, with each submittal requiring certification.

(c) A responsible official is defined at 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

C.2 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(1),(3) and (13)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1) and (6)] [326 IAC 1-6-3]

(a) If required by specific condition(s) in Section D of this permit, the Permittee shall prepare and maintain Preventive Maintenance Plans (PMPs) when operation begins, including the following information on each facility:

(1) Identification of the individual(s) responsible for inspecting, maintaining, and repairing emission control devices;

(2) A description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and the inspection schedule for said items or conditions; and

(3) Identification and quantification of the replacement parts that will be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

If, due to circumstances beyond the Permittee's control, the PMPs cannot be prepared and maintained within the above time frame, the Permittee may extend the date an additional ninety (90) days provided the Permittee notifies:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

The PMP and the PMP extension notification do not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall implement the PMPs as necessary to ensure that failure to implement a PMP does not cause or contribute to a violation of any limitation on emissions or potential to emit.

(c) A copy of the PMPs shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ, upon request and within a reasonable time, and shall be subject to review and approval by IDEM, OAQ. IDEM, OAQ, may require the Permittee to revise its PMPs whenever lack of proper maintenance causes or contributes to any violation. The PMP does not require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) Records of preventive maintenance shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years. These records shall be kept at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

C.3 Permit Amendment or Modification [326 IAC 2-7-11] [326 IAC 2-7-12]

(a) Permit amendments and modifications are governed by the requirements of 326 IAC 2-7-11 or 326 IAC 2-7-12 whenever the Permittee seeks to amend or modify this permit.

(b) Any application requesting an amendment or modification of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Permits Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

Any such application shall be certified by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) The Permittee may implement administrative amendment changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request. [326 IAC 2-7-11(c)(3)]

C.4 Opacity [326 IAC 5-1]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Alternative Opacity Limitations), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) in any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

(b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

C.5 Fugitive Dust Emissions [326 IAC 6-4]

The Permittee shall not allow fugitive dust to escape beyond the property line or boundaries of the property, right-of-way, or easement on which the source is located, in a manner that would violate 326 IAC 6-4 (Fugitive Dust Emissions).

C.6 Operation of Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-6(6)]

Except as otherwise provided by statute or rule, or in this permit, all air pollution control equipment listed in this permit and used to comply with an applicable requirement shall be operated at all times that the emission units vented to the control equipment are in operation.

Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.7 Performance Testing [326 IAC 3-6][326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

(a) Compliance testing on new emission units shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start-up, if specified in Section D of this approval. All testing shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3-6 (Source Sampling Procedures), except as provided elsewhere in this approval, utilizing any applicable procedures and analysis methods specified in 40 CFR 51, 40 CFR 60, 40 CFR 61, 40 CFR 63, 40 CFR 75, or other procedures approved by IDEM, OAQ.

A test protocol, except as provided elsewhere in this approval, shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

no later than thirty-five (35) days prior to the intended test date. The protocol submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(b) The Permittee shall notify IDEM, OAM of the actual test date at least fourteen (14) days prior to the actual test date. The notification submitted by the Permittee does not require certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(c) Pursuant to 326 IAC 3-6-4(b), all test reports must be received by IDEM, OAM not later than forty-five (45) days after the completion of the testing. An extension may be granted by IDEM, OAM, if the source submits to IDEM, OAM, a reasonable written explanation not later than five (5) days prior to the end of the initial forty-five (45) day period.

Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

C.8 Compliance Requirements [326 IAC 2-1.1-11]

The commissioner may require stack testing, monitoring, or reporting at any time to assure compliance with all applicable requirements. Any monitoring or testing shall be performed in accordance with 326 IAC 3 or other methods approved by the commissioner or the U. S. EPA.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

C.9 Compliance Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

If required by Section D, all monitoring and record keeping requirements shall be implemented when operation begins. The Permittee shall be responsible for installing any necessary equipment and initiating any required monitoring related to that equipment.

C.10 Maintenance of Emission Monitoring Equipment [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(A)(iii)]

(a) In the event that a breakdown of the emission monitoring equipment occurs, a record shall be made of the times and reasons of the breakdown and efforts made to correct the problem. To the extent practicable, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameter should be implemented at intervals no less frequent than required in Section D of this permit until such time as the monitoring equipment is back in operation. In the case of continuous monitoring, supplemental or intermittent monitoring of the parameter should be implemented at intervals no less often than once an hour until such time as the continuous monitor is back in operation.

(b) The Permittee shall install, calibrate, quality assure, maintain, and operate all necessary monitors and related equipment. In addition, prompt corrective action shall be initiated whenever indicated.

C.11 Monitoring Methods [326 IAC 3] [40 CFR 60] [40 CFR 63]

Any monitoring or testing required by Section D of this permit shall be performed according to the provisions of 326 IAC 3, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 Appendix B, 40 CFR 63, or other approved methods as specified in this permit.

C.12 Pressure Gauge and Other Instrument Specifications [326 IAC 2-1.1-11] [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)]

(a) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of pressure drop across any part of the unit or its control device, the gauge employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.

(b) Whenever a condition in this permit requires the measurement of a temperature, flow rate, or pH level, the instrument employed shall have a scale such that the expected normal reading shall be no less than twenty percent (20%) of full scale and be accurate within plus or minus two percent (±2%) of full scale reading.

(c) The Permittee may request the IDEM, OAQ approve the use of a pressure gauge or other instrument that does not meet the above specifications provided the Permittee can demonstrate an alternative pressure gauge or other instrument specification will adequately ensure compliance with permit conditions requiring the measurement of pressure drop or other parameters.

Corrective Actions and Response Steps [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

C.13 Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports[326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) The Permittee is required to prepare a Compliance Response Plan (CRP) for each compliance monitoring condition of this permit. A CRP shall be submitted to IDEM, OAQ upon request. The CRP shall be prepared within ninety (90) days after issuance of this permit by the Permittee, supplemented from time to time by the Permittee, maintained on site, and comprised of:

(1) Reasonable response steps that may be implemented in the event that a response step is needed pursuant to the requirements of Section D of this permit; and an expected timeframe for taking reasonable response steps.

(2) If, at any time, the Permittee takes reasonable response steps that are not set forth in the Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan and the Permittee documents such response in accordance with subsection (e) below, the Permittee shall amend its Compliance Response Plan to include such response steps taken.

(b) For each compliance monitoring condition of this permit, reasonable response steps shall be taken when indicated by the provisions of that compliance monitoring condition as follows:

(1) Reasonable response steps shall be taken as set forth in the Permittee's current Compliance Response Plan; or

(2) If none of the reasonable response steps listed in the Compliance Response Plan is applicable or responsive to the excursion, the Permittee shall devise and implement additional response steps as expeditiously as practical. Taking such additional response steps shall not be considered a deviation from this permit so long as the Permittee documents such response steps in accordance with this condition.

(3) If the Permittee determines that additional response steps would necessitate that the emissions unit or control device be shut down, the IDEM, OAQ shall be promptly notified of the expected date of the shut down, the status of the applicable compliance monitoring parameter with respect to normal, and the results of the actions taken up to the time of notification.

(4) Failure to take reasonable response steps shall constitute a violation of the permit.

(c) The Permittee is not required to take any further response steps for any of the following reasons:

(1) A false reading occurs due to the malfunction of the monitoring equipment and prompt action was taken to correct the monitoring equipment.

(2) The Permittee has determined that the compliance monitoring parameters established in the permit conditions are technically inappropriate, has previously submitted a request for a minor permit modification to the permit, and such request has not been denied.

(3) An automatic measurement was taken when the process was not operating.

(4) The process has already returned or is returning to operating within "normal" parameters and no response steps are required.

(d) When implementing reasonable steps in response to a compliance monitoring condition, if the Permittee determines that an exceedance of an emission limitation has occurred, the Permittee shall report such deviations pursuant to Section B-Deviations from Permit Requirements and Conditions.

(e) The Permittee shall record all instances when response steps are taken. In the event of an emergency, the provisions of 326 IAC 2-7-16 (Emergency Provisions) requiring prompt corrective action to mitigate emissions shall prevail.

(f) Except as otherwise provided by a rule or provided specifically in Section D, all monitoring as required in Section D shall be performed when the emission unit is operating, except for time necessary to perform quality assurance and maintenance activities.

C.14 Emergency Provisions [326 IAC 2-7-16]

(a) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), is not an affirmative defense for an action brought for noncompliance with a federal or state health-based emission limitation.

(b) An emergency, as defined in 326 IAC 2-7-1(12), constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the affirmative defense of an emergency is demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that describe the following:

(1) An emergency occurred and the Permittee can, to the extent possible, identify the causes of the emergency;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of an emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards or other requirements in this permit;

(4) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee notified IDEM, OAQ, within four (4) daytime business hours after the beginning of the emergency, or after the emergency was discovered or reasonably should have been discovered;

Telephone Number: 1-800-451-6027 (ask for Office of Air Quality, Compliance Section), or
Telephone Number: 317-233-5674 (ask for Compliance Section)
Facsimile Number: 317-233-5967

Telephone Number: 812-436-2570
Facsimile Number: 812-436-2572

(5) For each emergency lasting one (1) hour or more, the Permittee submitted the attached Emergency Occurrence Report Form or its equivalent, either by mail or facsimile to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Branch, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency.

The notice fulfills the requirement of 326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)(ii) and must contain the following:

(A) A description of the emergency;

(B) Any steps taken to mitigate the emissions; and

(C) Corrective actions taken.

The notification which shall be submitted by the Permittee does not require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(6) The Permittee immediately took all reasonable steps to correct the emergency.

(c) In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(d) This emergency provision supersedes 326 IAC 1-6 (Malfunctions). This permit condition is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

(e) IDEM, OAQ, may require that the Preventive Maintenance Plans required under 326 IAC 2-7-4-(c)(10) be revised in response to an emergency.

(f) Failure to notify IDEM, OAQ, by telephone or facsimile of an emergency lasting more than one (1) hour in accordance with (b)(4) and (5) of this condition shall constitute a violation of 326 IAC 2-7 and any other applicable rules.

(g) If the emergency situation causes a deviation from a technology-based limit, the Permittee may continue to operate the affected emitting facilities during the emergency provided the Permittee immediately takes all reasonable steps to correct the emergency and minimize emissions.

C.15 Actions Related to Noncompliance Demonstrated by a Stack Test [326 IAC 2-7-5] [326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) When the results of a stack test performed in conformance with Section C - Performance Testing, of this permit exceed the level specified in any condition of this permit, the Permittee shall take appropriate response actions. The Permittee shall submit a description of these response actions to IDEM, OAQ, within thirty (30) days of receipt of the test results. The Permittee shall take appropriate action to minimize excess emissions from the affected facility while the response actions are being implemented.

(b) A retest to demonstrate compliance shall be performed within one hundred twenty (120) days of receipt of the original test results. Should the Permittee demonstrate to IDEM, OAQ that retesting in one-hundred and twenty (120) days is not practicable, IDEM, OAQ may extend the retesting deadline.

(c) IDEM, OAQ reserves the authority to take any actions allowed under law in response to noncompliant stack tests.

The documents submitted pursuant to this condition do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

C.16 General Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)][326 IAC 2-7-6]

(a) Records of all required data, reports and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. These records shall be kept at the source location for a minimum of three (3) years. The records may be stored elsewhere for the remaining two (2) years as long as they are available upon request. If the Commissioner makes a request for records to the Permittee, the Permittee shall furnish the records to the Commissioner within a reasonable time.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all record keeping requirements not already legally required shall be implemented within ninety (90) days of permit issuance.

C.17 General Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)(C)]

(a) The reports required by conditions in Section D of this permit shall be submitted to:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Compliance Data Section, Office of Air Quality
100 North Senate Avenue, P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

(b) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, any notice, report, or other submission required by this permit shall be considered timely if the date postmarked on the envelope or certified mail receipt, or affixed by the shipper on the private shipping receipt, is on or before the date it is due. If the document is submitted by any other means, it shall be considered timely if received by IDEM, OAQ, on or before the date it is due.

(c) Unless otherwise specified in this permit, all reports required in Section D of this permit shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting period. All reports do require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

(d) The first report shall cover the period commencing on the date of issuance of this permit and ending on the last day of the reporting period. Reporting periods are based on calendar years.

SECTION D.1 FACILITY OPERATION CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]
(1) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Surge Tank, with a capacity of 315,000 gallons.
(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

THIS SECTION OF THE PERMIT IS BEING ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 326 IAC 2-1 AND 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, WITH CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW.

Construction Conditions

General Construction Conditions

D.1.1 This permit to construct does not relieve the Permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

Effective Date of the Permit

D.1.2 Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this section of this permit becomes effective upon its issuance.

D.1.3 All requirements of these construction conditions shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established for modifications pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

Operation Conditions

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.1.4 General Provisions Relating to NSPS [326 IAC 12-1-1] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A] [326 IAC 20-1-1] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A]

The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A - General Provisions, which are incorporated as 326 IAC 12-1-1, apply to the facility described in this section except when otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb.

D.1.5 Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels NSPS [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb]

The provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb - Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (including petroleum liquid tanks) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after July 23, 1984, which are incorporated by reference as 326 IAC 12, apply to tanks 60-1, 30-1 and E-1. A copy of this rule is attached. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of this rule upon startup of the gasoline distribution facility.

D.1.6 Standards for Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions from Storage Vessels [40 CFR 60.112b] [Subpart Kb] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 12 and 40 CFR 60.112b, the Permittee shall equip the Surge Tank with a fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(a) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a tank that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the tank is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(b) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the tank and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(1) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the tank and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(2) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the tank and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous.

(3) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(c) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(d) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(e) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(f) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(g) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(h) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(i) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

D.1.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-4-3]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-3, the Surge Tank is subject to the following:

(a) The facility must be retrofitted with an internal floating roof equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall unless the source has been retrofitted with equally effective alternative control which has been approved.

(b) The facility is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials.

(c) All openings, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

(1) the cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when in actual use;

(2) automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports;

(3) rim vents, if provided are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

D.1.8 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-7-5(13)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for the storage tank identified as Surge Tank and any control devices.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.1.9 Performance Testing [40 CFR 60.113b] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee of each tank (ID Surge Tank) as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a), shall meet the following requirements. The applicable paragraph for a particular tank depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b.

After installing the control equipment required to meet 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each Permittee shall:

(a) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the tank with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the Permittee shall repair the items before filling the tank.

(b) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the tank, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the Permittee shall repair the items or empty and remove the tank from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in 40 CFR 60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(c) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(1) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(2) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(d) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed. If the internal floating roof has defects, the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric, or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the Permittee shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the tank with VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(e) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each tank for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the Permittee could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the Permittee shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the tank. Notification shall be made by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.1.10 Monitoring of Storage Vessels [40 CFR 60.116] [40 CFR 60.116b] [326 IAC 12]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.116b, The Permittee shall comply with the applicable compliance monitoring requirements specified below for tank identified as Surge Tank:

(a) The Permittee shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The Permittee of each tank as specified in 40 CFR 60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the tank and an analysis showing the capacity of the tank.

(c) The Permittee of each tank shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) The Permittee of each tank either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined in 40 CFR 60.116b(e).

(f) The permittee of each tank equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) above.

The Permittee shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 60.116b, except records shall be kept for at least 5 years.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

D.1.11 Record Keeping and Reporting [40 CFR 60.115b] [326 IAC 12]

The Permittee of tank identified as Surge Tank as specified in 40 CFR 60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b. The Permittee shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the Permittee shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 60.112b(a)(1) and 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by 40 CFR 60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the tank on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the tank, the nature of the defects, and the date the tank was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the tank and the reason it did not meet the specifications of 40 CFR 61.112b(a)(1) or 40 CFR 60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

SECTION D.2 FACILITY CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:
(2) One (1) two lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline and diesel, identified as Load Rack, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline. Emissions from the loading of diesel are uncontrolled because the vapor pressure is 0.01 tvp.
(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

THIS SECTION OF THE PERMIT IS BEING ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 326 IAC 2-1 AND 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, WITH CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW.

Construction Conditions

General Construction Conditions

D.2.1 This permit to construct does not relieve the Permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

Effective Date of the Permit

D.2.2 Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this section of this permit becomes effective upon its issuance.

D.2.3 All requirements of these construction conditions shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established for modifications pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

Operation Conditions

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.2.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 52.21]
The annual throughput to the one (1) two lane truck loading rack (Load Rack) listed in this section and the one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load) listed in Section D.3 shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per 12 consecutive month period, rolled on a monthly basis and the control efficiency of the vapor recovery unit (VRU) controlling the two processes shall be at least 98%. This usage limit and control efficiency is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.21 not applicable.

D.2.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.500, Subpart XX]
Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.502, Subpart XX, this rule requires:

(a) The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, except as noted in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.502.

(b) The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d).

(c) No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

D.2.6 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-4-4]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-4, the Permittee shall not permit the loading of gasoline into any transport unless:

(a) The gasoline loading equipment is equipped with a vapor control system in good working order, which will control VOC emissions to the atmosphere from the equipment being controlled to no more than 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded.

(b) Displaced vapors and gases are vented only to the vapor control system.

(c) A means is provided to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

(d) All loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which will be closed upon disconnection.

If employees of the owner of the source are not present during loading, it shall be the responsibility of the owner of the transport to make certain the vapor control system is attached to the transport. The owner of the source shall take all reasonable steps to insure that owners of transports loading at the terminal during unsupervised times comply with this rule.

Compliance with the VOC emission limit of 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.502, Subpart XX, shall ensure compliance with the VOC emission limit of 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded.

D.2.7 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 8-4-9]

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9, the Permittee shall:

(a) Ensure the following requirements are met, before allowing a gasoline transport subject to this rule to be filled or emptied :

(1) The gasoline transport is tested annually according to test procedures consistent with Appendix A of “Control of Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems”, EPA-450/2-78-051, or equivalent procedure approved by the commissioner.

(2) The gasoline transport sustains a pressure change of no more than seven hundred fifty (750) pascals in five (5) minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of four thousand five hundred (4,500) pascals or evacuated to a gauge pressure of one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals during the testing required in (a) (1).

(3) The gasoline transport is repaired by the owner or operator of the transport and retested within fifteen (15) days of testing if it does not meet the criteria of (a) (2).

(4) The gasoline transport displays a sticker which shows the date that the gasoline tank truck last passed the test required in (a) (1) through (a) (2). Such sticker shall be displayed near the Department of Transportation Certification Plate required by 49 CFR 178.340-10b.

(b) The owner of the transport shall be responsible for compliance with subsection (a). The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that transports loading at its facility comply with subsection (b), and shall, in all cases when its employees are present to supervise or perform loading, be responsible for compliance with (a)(4).

(c) The Permittee, which owns and operates a vapor control system subject to this rule shall:

(1) Design and operate the applicable system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

(A) gauge pressure from exceeding four thousand five hundred (4,500) pascals and a vacuum from exceeding one thousand five hundred (1,500) pascals in the gasoline tank truck;

(B) a reading equal to or greater than one hundred percent (100%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at two and five-tenths (2.5) centimeters from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in Appendix B of "Control of Organic Compound leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA 450/2-78-051, or an equivalent procedure approved by IDEM during loading or unloading operations; and

(C) avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations.

(2) Repair and retest a vapor collection or control system that exceeds the limits in (c)(1) within fifteen (15) days.

(d) The IDEM, OAQ staff may, at any time monitor a gasoline tank truck, vapor balance referenced, to confirm continuing compliance with subsection (a) or (b).

(e) If IDEM, OAQ allows alternative test procedures in subsection (a)(1) or (c)(1)(B), such method shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA as a SIP revision.

D.2.8 Preventive Maintenance Plan [326 IAC 2-8-4(9)]

A Preventive Maintenance Plan, in accordance with Section B - Preventive Maintenance Plan, of this permit, is required for this facility and its control device.

Compliance Determination Requirements

D.2.9 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) [326 IAC 12] [40 CFR 60.500, Subpart XX]

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.502, Subpart XX, this rule requires:

(a) Each affected facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

(b) Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

(c) Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

(1) The Permittee shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.

(2) The Permittee shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 3 weeks after the loading has occurred.

(3) The Permittee shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.

(4) Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of 40 CFR 60.502 for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the IDEM, OAQ.

(d) The Permittee shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.

(e) The Permittee shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

(f) Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

D.2.10 Testing Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-5(1)] [40 CFR 60.500, Subpart XX] [326 IAC 12]

(a) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the Permittee shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The Permittee shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

(b) During the period between 18 and 24 months after issuance of this permit, the Permittee shall determine compliance with the VOC standards in 40 CFR 60.502 (b) and (c) using the testing procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 60.503 (c)(1) through (7).

(c) During the period between 18 and 24 months after issuance of this permit, the Permittee shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502 (h) using the testing procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 60.503 (d)(1) and (2).

(d) These tests shall be repeated at least once every five (5) years from the date of this valid compliance demonstration.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-8-4] [326 IAC 2-8-5(a)(1)]

D.2.11 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

The Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU) for VOC control shall be in operation at all times when the one (1) two lane truck loading rack transferring gasoline and diesel, identified as Load Rack, is in operation and exhausting to the outside atmosphere.

D.2.12 Daily Visible Checks for Liquid Leaks

(a) Daily checks for liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system and the vapor recovery unit (VRU) shall be performed during normal daylight operations when the facility is in operation. A trained employee will record any visible liquid leaks and the date of such leaks.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when a liquid leak is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

(f) All checks for visible liquid leaks made to comply with this condition shall be conducted in accordance with 326 IAC 8-4-9.

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirement [326 IAC 2-8-4(3)] [326 IAC 2-8-16]

D.2.13 Record Keeping Requirements

(a) To document compliance with Condition D.2.4 the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) and (2) below.

(1) The Permittee shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.

(2) The Permittee shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of 40 CFR 60.502 with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded.

(b) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.5 and D.2.6 the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (1) below.

(1) The Permittee shall maintain records of all certification testing and repairs. The records must identify the following:

(A) The gasoline tank truck, vapor collection system, or vapor control system.

(B) The date of the test or repair.

(C) If applicable, the type of repair and the date of retest.

The records must be maintained in a legible, readily available condition for at least two (2) years after the date the testing or repair was completed.

(c) To document compliance with Conditions D.2.11 and D.2.12, the Permittee shall maintain records of daily checks for liquid leaks of the Loading Rack and VCU stacks exhaust.

(d) All records shall be maintained in accordance with Section C - General Record Keeping Requirements, of this permit.

D.2.14 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.2.4 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the "responsible official" as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

SECTION D.3 FACILITY CONDITIONS

Facility Description [326 IAC 2-7-5(15)]:
(3) One (1) barge loading rack, identified as Barge Load, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions.
(The information describing the process contained in this facility description box is descriptive information and does not constitute enforceable conditions.)

THIS SECTION OF THE PERMIT IS BEING ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF 326 IAC 2-1 AND 326 IAC 2-7-10.5, WITH CONDITIONS LISTED BELOW.

Construction Conditions

General Construction Conditions

D.3.1 This permit to construct does not relieve the Permittee of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of the Indiana Environmental Management Law (IC 13-11 through 13-20; 13-22 through 13-25; and 13-30), the Air Pollution Control Law (IC 13-17) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

Effective Date of the Permit

D.3.2 Pursuant to IC 13-15-5-3, this section of this permit becomes effective upon its issuance.

D.3.3 All requirements of these construction conditions shall remain in effect unless modified in a manner consistent with procedures established for modifications pursuant to 326 IAC 2.

Operation Conditions

Emission Limitations and Standards [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.4 PSD Minor Limit [326 IAC 2-2] [40 CFR 52.21]

The annual throughput to the one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load) listed in this section and the one (1) two lane truck loading rack (Load Rack) listed in Section D.2 shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per 12 consecutive month period, rolled on a monthly basis and the control efficiency of the vapor recovery unit (VRU) controlling the two processes shall be at least 98%. This usage limit and control efficiency is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.21 not applicable.

D.3.5 Marine Tank Vessel Loading NESHAP [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y]

(a) The emissions limitations in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section apply during marine tank vessel loading operations.

(b) MACT standards, except for the VMT source–

(1) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(2) MACT standards for existing sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons. The owner or operator of an existing source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce captured HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 97 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(3) MACT standards for new sources. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons or a new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(4) MACT standards for new major source offshore loading terminals. The owner or operator of a new major source offshore loading terminal shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 95 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(5) Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration. The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3), or (4) shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) Maintenance allowance for loading berths. The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3) or (4), may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in Sec. 63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(c) RACT standards, except the VMT source–

(1) Commencement of construction. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date on or before September 21, 1998 shall provide the Agency no later than 2 years after the effective date with proof that it has commenced construction of its vapor collection system and air pollution control device.

(2) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect VOC vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during loading and to prevent VOC vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(3) RACT standard for sources with throughput of 10 M or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, shall reduce captured VOC emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent when using a combustion device or reduce captured VOC emissions by 95 weight-percent when using a recovery device, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565(d) and (l).

(4) The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, may meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) by reducing gasoline loading emissions to, at most, 1,000 ppmv outlet VOC concentration.

(5) Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) Maintenance allowance for loading berths. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in Sec. 63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(d) MACT and RACT standards for the VMT source–

(1) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip each terminal subject under paragraph (d)(2) with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(2) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall reduce captured HAP and VOC emissions by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565(d) and (l) for loading berths subject under this paragraph according to paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):

(i) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip at least two loading berths and any additional berths indicated pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(iii) with a vapor collection system and air pollution control device and shall load marine tank vessels over loading berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to the maximum extent practicable. The owner or operator shall equip all loading berths that will be used for routine loading after March 19, 1998 with a vapor collection system and control device if the annual average daily loading rate for all loading berths exceeds the limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) of this section.

(A) For 1995, 1,630,000 barrels per day; and

(B) For 1996, 1,546,000 barrels per day; and

(C) For 1997, 1,445,000 barrels per day.

(ii) Maximum extent practicable means that the total annual average daily loading over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the totals in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B):

(A) Loading allowances for marine tank vessel loading operations at loading berths not equipped with control devices. The following maximum annual average daily loading rate for routine loading at loading berths not equipped with control devices in any of the following years shall not exceed:

(1) For 1998, 275,000 barrels per day;
(2) For 1999, 205,000 barrels per day;
(3) For 2000, 118,000 barrels per day;
(4) For 2001, 39,000 barrels per day; and
(5) For 2002 and subsequent years, no marine tank vessel loading operations shall be performed at berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, except as allowed for maintenance under paragraph (B).

(B) Maintenance allowances for loading berths subject under paragraph (d)(2)(i). Beginning in the year 2000, the owner or operator of the VMT source may have a maximum of 40 calendar days per calendar year use of loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, in accordance with the limits in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(a), (b), or (c), to allow for maintenance of loading berths subject to paragraph (d)(2)(i). Beginning in the year 2002, the total annual average daily loading of crude oil over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the amount stated in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(b). The 40 days allowed for maintenance shall be converted into a compliance measure of annual average daily loading over the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device as follows:

(1) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was greater than or equal to 1,100,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance shall not exceed an annual average daily loading of 60,000 barrels per day.

(2) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 1,100,000 barrels per day and greater than or equal to 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance for the calendar year shall not exceed Qm:

$$Qm = \frac{(P - 550{,}000) \times 40}{365}$$

Where:
Qm = maintenance allowance, barrels per day
P = prior calendar year's average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility, barrels per day.

(3) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, there shall be no maintenance allowance.

(iii) If the average daily loading rate for the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device is greater than the combined amounts in any year listed in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) and (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B), then the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all loading berths used for routine loading with a vapor collection system and control device within 2 years of the exceedance except that in an emergency situation the Administrator may, instead of requiring controls, approve an alternative plan to reduce loading over the unequipped berth(s) to a level which will ensure compliance with the applicable limit. Beginning in the year 2002, the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all uncontrolled loading berths used for marine tank vessel loading operations beyond the maintenance allowance in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) with a vapor collection system and control device.

(iv) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall develop a program to communicate to relevant facility operations and marine transportation personnel and engage their active and consistent participation in honoring the intent and goal of minimizing loaded volumes over the unequipped berths and maximizing the loaded volumes at the berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to prevent exceedance of the load volume limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B). This program is to be presented semi-annually during the first year of compliance and annually thereafter until the use of unequipped berths for routine loading is no longer required.

(3) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall submit annual reports on or before January 31 of each year to the Administrator certifying the annual average daily loading rate for the previous calendar year. Beginning on January 31, 1996, for the reported year 1995, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths. Beginning on January 31, 1999, for the reported year 1998, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths, over each loading berth equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, and over each loading berth not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device. The annual average daily loading rate under this section is calculated as the total amount of crude oil loaded during the calendar year divided by 365 days or 366 days, as appropriate.

(e) Operation and maintenance requirements for air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment for affected sources. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners or operators of affected sources shall operate and maintain a source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(1) The Administrator will determine compliance with design, equipment, work practice, or operational emission standards by evaluating an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source shall develop and implement a written operation and maintenance plan that describes in detail a program of corrective action for varying (i.e., exceeding baseline parameters) air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, based on monitoring requirements in Sec. 63.564, used to comply with these emissions standards. The plan shall also identify all routine or otherwise predictable continuous monitoring system (thermocouples, pressure transducers, continuous emissions monitors (CEMS), etc.) variances.

(i) The plan shall specify procedures (preventive maintenance) to be followed to ensure that pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment functions properly and variances of the control equipment and monitoring equipment are minimal.

(ii) The plan shall identify all operating parameters to be monitored and recorded for the air pollution control device as indicators of proper operation and shall establish the frequency at which the parameters will be monitored (see Sec. 63.564).

(iii) Owners or operators of affected sources shall incorporate a standardized inspection schedule for each component of the control device used to comply with the emissions standards in Sec. 63.562(b), (c), and (d). To satisfy the requirements of this paragraph, the owner or operator may use the inspection schedule recommended by the vendor of the control system or any other technical publication regarding the operation of the control system.

(iv) Owners or operators shall develop and implement a continuous monitoring system (CMS) quality control program. The owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request a site-specific performance evaluation test plan for the CMS performance evaluation required in Sec. 63.8(e) of subpart A of this part. Each quality control program shall include, at a minimum, a written protocol that describes procedures for initial and any subsequent calibration of the CMS; determination and adjustment of the calibration drift of the CMS; preventive maintenance of the CMS, including spare parts inventory; data recording, calculations, and reporting; and accuracy audit procedures, including sampling and analysis methods. The owner or operation shall maintain records of the procedures that are part of the quality control program developed and implemented for CMS.

(3) Based on the results of the determination made under paragraph (e)(2), the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the operation and maintenance plan for that source. Revisions may be required if the plan:

(i) Does not address a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment that has occurred that increases emissions;

(ii) Fails to provide for operation during a variance of the air pollution control equipment or the monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; or

(iii) Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment as soon as reasonable.

(4) If the operation and maintenance plan fails to address or inadequately addresses a variance event at the time the plan was initially developed, the owner or operator shall revise the operation and maintenance plan within 45 working days after such an event occurs. The revised plan shall include procedures for operating and maintaining the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment during similar variance events and a program for corrective action for such events.

(5) The operation and maintenance plan shall be developed by the source's compliance date. The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the source. In addition, if the operation and maintenance plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the plan on record to be made available for inspection upon request by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

(6) To satisfy the requirements of the operation and maintenance plan, the owner or operator may use the source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) plan, or other existing plans provided the alternative plans meet the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection when requested by the Administrator.

Compliance Monitoring Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [326 IAC 2-7-5(1)]

D.3.6 Continuous Monitoring [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6(1)] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y]

(a) (1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the monitoring requirements in Sec. 63.8 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and the monitoring requirements in this section.

(2) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall monitor the parameters specified in this section. All monitoring equipment shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the source are obtained. For monitoring equipment purchased from a vendor, verification of the operational status of the monitoring equipment shall include completion of the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system.

(3) Except for system breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drift adjustments, all continuous parametric monitoring systems (CPMS) and CEMS shall be in continuous operation while marine tank vessel loading operations are occuring and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements. Sources monitoring by use of CEMS and CPMS shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and/or data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The owner or operator of a CMS installed in accordance with these emissions standards shall comply with the performance specifications either in performance specification (PS) 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B for CEMS or in Sec. 63.7(c)(6) of subpart A of this part for CPMS.

(5) A CEMS is out of control when the measured values (i.e., daily calibrations, multipoint calibrations, and performance audits) exceed the limits specified in either PS 8 or in Sec. 63.8(c)(7) of subpart A of this part. The owner or operator of a CEMS that is out of control shall submit all information concerning out of control periods, including start and end dates and hours and descriptions of corrective actions taken, in the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report required in Sec. 63.567(e).

(b) Vapor collection system of terminal. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(1) that uses a vapor collection system that contains valves that could divert a vent stream from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall comply with paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Measure and record the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator and data recorder. The flow indicator shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere.

(2) Measure the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator with either an audio or visual alarm. The flow indicator and alarm shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere. The alarm shall be checked every 6 months to demonstrate that it is functioning properly.

(3) Visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism once during each marine tank vessel loading operation and at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the vent stream is not diverted through the by-pass line; record all times when the car seals have been broken and the valve position has been changed. Each by-pass line valve shall be secured in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration.

(c) Pressure/vacuum settings for the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(3) shall measure continuously the operating pressure of the marine tank vessel during loading.

(d) Loading at negative pressure. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(iv) that load vessels at less than atmospheric pressure (i.e., negative gauge pressure) shall measure and record the loading pressure. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device) and an audible and visible alarm system that is activated when the pressure vacuum specified in Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(iv) is not attained. The owner or operator shall place the alarm system so that it can be seen and heard where cargo transfer is controlled. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose).

(e) Combustion device, except flare. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(4), use of a combustion device except a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. Owners or operators complying with paragraphs (e)(2) or (3) shall also comply with paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of the combustion device and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) Operating temperature determined during performance testing. If the baseline temperature was established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average every third cycle.

(3) Manufacturer's recommended operating temperature. If the baseline temperature is based on the manufacturer recommended operating temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour.

(4) Temperature monitor. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (<plus-minus>10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the combustion device but not within the combustion zone. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(f) Flare. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(5), use of a flare, the owner or operator shall monitor and record continuously the presence of the flare pilot flame. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a heat sensing device (an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple) at the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame during the entire loading cycle.

(g) Carbon adsorber. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(6), use of a carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of each carbon adsorber unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) Carbon adsorbers with vacuum regeneration. Monitor and record the regeneration time for carbon bed regeneration and monitor and record continuously the vacuum pressure of the carbon bed regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will record the time when the carbon bed regeneration cycle begins and when the cycle ends for a single carbon bed and will calculate a 3-cycle block average every third cycle. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device). A data acquisition system shall record and compute a 3-cycle (carbon bed regeneration cycle) block average vacuum pressure every third cycle. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the pressure monitor being tested.

(3) Carbon adsorbers with steam regeneration. Monitor and record the total stream mass flow and monitor and record the carbon bed temperature after regeneration (but within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate an integrating stream flow monitoring device that is accurate within <plus-minus>10 percent and that is capable of recording the total stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline carbon bed temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the carbon bed temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the carbon bed. The data acquisition system shall record the carbon bed temperature after each cooling cycle (measured within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(h) Condenser/refrigeration unit. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(7), use of a condenser/refrigeration unit, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (h)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Baseline temperature. Monitor and record the temperature at the outlet of the unit. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (<plus-minus>10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the condenser/refrigeration unit. For sources monitoring the temperature established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-hour block average every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(2) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(i) Absorber. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(8), use of an absorber, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the absorber and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) L/V ratio. Monitor and record the inlet liquid flowrate and the inlet gas flowrate to the absorber and record the calculated L/V ratio. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate liquid and gas flow indicators. For sources monitoring the L/V ratio established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average ratio every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended L/V ratio, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each hour and a 3-hour average ratio every third hour. The liquid and gas flow indicators shall be installed immediately upstream of the respective inlet lines to the absorber.

(j) Alternate monitoring procedures. Alternate procedures to those described in this section may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator. The owner or operator shall comply with the procedures for use of an alternative monitoring method in Sec. 63.8(f).

Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-19]

D.3.7 Record Keeping Requirements [326 IAC 2-7-5(3)] [326 IAC 2-7-6] [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y]

(1) To document compliance with Condition D.3.6, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with (a) through (j) below.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Secs. 63.9 and 63.10 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in this section. These reports will be made to the Administrator at the appropriate address identified in Sec. 63.13 of subpart A of this part.

(1) Reports required by subpart A and this section may be sent by U.S. mail, facsimile (fax), or by another courier.

(i) Submittals sent by U.S. mail shall be postmarked on or before the specified date.

(ii) Submittals sent by other methods shall be received by the Administrator on or before the specified date.

(2) If acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, reports may be submitted on electronic media.

(b) Notification requirements. The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all notification requirements in Sec. 63.9 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of that section to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and the notification requirements in this paragraph.

(1) Applicability. If a source that otherwise would not be subject to the emissions standards subsequently increases its HAP emissions calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997 or increases its annual HAP emissions after September 20, 1999 or subsequently increases its gasoline or crude loading throughput calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1996 or increases its gasoline or crude loading annual throughput after September 21, 1998 such that the source becomes subject to the emissions standards, such source shall be subject to the notification requirements of Sec. 63.9 of subpart A of this part and the notification requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Initial notification for sources with startup before the effective date. The owner or operator of a source with initial startup before the effective date shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard. The notification shall be submitted not later than 365 days after the effective date of the emissions standards and shall provide the following information:
  (i) The name and address of the owner or operator;
  (ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the source;
  (iii) An identification of this emissions standard that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date;
  (iv) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source;
  (v) A statement that the source is a major source.

(3) Initial notification for sources with startup after the effective date. The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed source or a source that has been reconstructed such that it is subject to the emissions standards that has an initial startup after the effective date but before the compliance date, and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required under Sec. 63.5(d) of subpart A of this part and Sec. 63.566 of this subpart, shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the standard no later than 365 days or 120 days after initial startup, whichever occurs before notification of the initial performance test in Sec. 63.9(e) of subpart A of this part. The notification shall provide all the information required in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, delivered or postmarked with the notification required in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Initial notification requirements for constructed/reconstructed sources. After the effective date of these standards, whether or not an approved permit program is effective in the State in which a source subject to these standards is (or would be) located, an owner or operator subject to the notification requirements of Sec. 63.5 of subpart A of this part and Sec. 63.566 of this subpart who intends to construct a new source subject to these standards, reconstruct a source subject to these standards, or reconstruct a source such that it becomes subject to these standards, shall comply with paragraphs (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.
  (i) Notify the Administrator in writing of the intended construction or reconstruction. The notification shall be submitted as soon as practicable before the construction or reconstruction is planned to commence. The notification shall include all the information required for an application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in Sec. 63.5 of subpart A of this part. The application for approval of construction or reconstruction may be used to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.
  (ii) Submit a notification of the date when construction or reconstruction was commenced, delivered or postmarked not later than 30 days after such date, if construction was commenced after the effective date.
  (iii) Submit a notification of the anticipated date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days before such date;
  (iv) Submit a notification of the actual date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.

(5) Additional initial notification requirements.

(i) The owner or operator of sources subject to Sec. 63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), MACT standards, shall also include in the initial notification report required by paragraph (b)(2) and (3) the 24-month annual average or the annual actual HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations, as appropriate, at all loading berths, as calculated according to the procedures in Sec. 63.565(l). Emissions will be reported by commodity and type of marine tank vessel (barge or tanker) loaded.

(ii) As an alternative to reporting the information in paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section, the source may submit documentation showing that all HAP-containing marine tank vessel loading operations, not exempt by Sec. 63.560(d), occurred using vapor tight vessels that comply with the procedures of Sec. 63.563(a) and that the emissions were routed to control devices meeting the requirements specified in Sec. 63.563(b).

(c) Request for extension of compliance. If the owner or operator has installed BACT or technology to meet LAER consistent with Sec. 63.6(i)(5) of subpart A of this part, he/she may submit to the Administrator (or State with an approved permit program) a request for an extension of compliance as specified in Sec. 63.6(i)(4)(i)(B), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of subpart A of this part.

(d) Reporting for performance testing of flares. The owner or operator of a source required to conduct an opacity performance test shall report the opacity results and other information required by Sec. 63.565(e) and Sec. 63.11 of subpart A of this part with the notification of compliance status.

(e) Summary reports and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports–

(1) Schedule for summary report and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports. Excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances are defined in Sec. 63.563(b). The owner or operator of a source subject to these emissions standards that is required to install a CMS shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and/or a summary report to the Administrator once each year, except, when the source experiences excess emissions, the source shall comply with a semi-annual reporting format until a request to reduce reporting frequency under paragraph (e)(2) of this section is approved.

(2) Request to reduce frequency of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports. An owner or operator who is required to submit excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports on a semi-annual basis may reduce the frequency of reporting to annual if the following conditions are met:

(i) For 1 full year the sources's excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports continually demonstrate that the source is in compliance; and

(ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in this subpart and subpart A of this part.

(3) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports required may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the 5-year recordkeeping prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgement about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(4) Content and submittal dates for excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports. All excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports and all summary reports, if required per paragraph (e)(5) and (6) of this section, shall be delivered or postmarked within 30 days following the end of each calendar year, or within 30 days following the end of each six month period, if appropriate. Written reports of excess emissions or exceedances of process or control system parameters shall include all information required in Sec. 63.10(c)(5) through (13) of subpart A of this part as applicable in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and information from any calibration tests in which the monitoring equipment is not in compliance with PS 8 or other methods used for accuracy testing of temperature, pressure, or flow monitoring devices. The written report shall also include the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report. When no excess emissions or exceedances have occurred or monitoring equipment has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. This information will be kept for a minimum of 5 years and made readily available to the Administrator or delegated State authority upon request.

(5) If the total duration of excess emissions or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 10 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report of Sec. 63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part shall be submitted, and the full excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section need not be submitted unless required by the Administrator.

(6) If the total duration of excess emissions or process or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 10 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, both the summary report of Sec. 63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part and the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section shall be submitted.

(f) Vapor collection system of the terminal. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall submit with the initial performance test and maintain in an accessible location on site an engineering report describing in detail the vent system, or vapor collection system, used to vent each vent stream to a control device. This report shall include all valves and vent pipes that could vent the stream to the atmosphere, thereby bypassing the control device, and identify which valves are car-sealed opened and which valves are car-sealed closed.

(g) If a vent system, or vapor collection system, containing valves that could divert the emission stream away from the control device is used, each owner or operator of an affected source shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of:

(1) All periods when flow bypassing the control device is indicated if flow indicators are installed under Sec. 63.563(a)(1) and Sec. 63.564(b), and

(2) All times when maintenance is performed on car-sealed valves, when the car-seal is broken, and when the valve position is changed (i.e., from open to closed for valves in the vent piping to the control device and from closed to open for valves that vent the stream directly or indirectly to the atmosphere bypassing the control device) if valves are monitored under Sec. 63.564(b).

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source shall keep the vapor-tightness documentation required under Sec. 63.563(a)(4) on file at the source in a permanent form available for inspection.

(i) Vapor tightness test documentation for marine tank vessels. The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain a documentation file for each marine tank vessel loaded at that source to reflect current test results as determined by the appropriate method in Sec. 63.565(c)(1) and (2). Updates to this documentation file shall be made at least once per year. The owner or operator shall include, as a minimum, the following information in this documentation:

(1) Test title;
(2) Marine vessel owner and address;
(3) Marine vessel identification number;
(4) Loading time, according to Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii), if appropriate;
(5) Testing location;
(6) Date of test;
(7) Tester name and signature;
(8) Test results from Sec. 63.565(c)(1) or (2), as appropriate;
(9) Documentation provided under Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(ii) and (iii)(B) showing that the repair of leaking components attributed to a failure of a vapor-tightness test is technically infeasible without dry-docking the vessel; and
(10) Documentation that a marine tank vessel failing a pressure test or leak test has been repaired.

(i) Emission estimation reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The owner or operator of each source complying with the emission limits specified in Sec. 63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) shall comply with the following provisions:

(1) Maintain records of all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to identify commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d);

(2) Keep readily accessible records of the emission estimation calculations performed in Sec. 63.565(l) for 5 years; and

(3) Submit an annual report of the source's HAP control efficiency calculated using the procedures specified in Sec. 63.565(l), based on the source's actual throughput.

(4) Owners or operators of marine tank vessel loading operations specified in Sec. 63.560(a)(3) shall retain records of the emissions estimates determined in Sec. 65.565(l) and records of their actual throughputs by commodity, for 5 years.

(j) Leak detection and repair of vapor collection systems and control devices. When each leak of the vapor collection system, or vapor collection system, and control device is detected and repaired as specified in Sec. 63.563(c) the following information required shall be maintained for 5 years:

(1) Date of inspection;
(2) Findings (location, nature, and severity of each leak);
(3) Leak determination method;
(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired, reasons for repair interval); and
(5) Inspector name and signature.

(2) To document compliance with Condition D.3.4, the Permittee shall maintain records in accordance with the following:

(a) Actual fuel oil usage since last compliance determination period.

D.3.8 Reporting Requirements

A quarterly summary of the information to document compliance with Condition D.3.4 shall be submitted to the address listed in Section C - General Reporting Requirements, of this permit, using the reporting forms located at the end of this permit, or their equivalent, within thirty (30) days after the end of the quarter being reported. The report submitted by the Permittee does require the certification by the “responsible official” as defined by 326 IAC 2-7-1(34).

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY

PART 70 SOURCE MODIFICATION CERTIFICATION

Source Name: Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Source Address: 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 2099, TSP1598, Houston, TX 77252-2099
Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005

This certification shall be included when submitting monitoring, testing reports/results or other documents as required by this approval.

Please check what document is being certified:

9 Test Result (specify) _____

9 Report (specify) _____

9 Notification (specify) _____

9 Affidavit (specify) _____

9 Other (specify) _____

I certify that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Title/Position:

Date:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE DATA SECTION

Part 70 Source Modification Quarterly Report

Source Name: Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Source Address: 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 2099, TSP1598, Houston, TX 77252-2099
Source Modification No.: 129-15609-00005
Facility: One (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load) and one (1) two lane truck loading rack (Load Rack)
Parameter: Fuel Usage
Limit: The annual throughput to the one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load) listed in this section and the one (1) two lane truck loading rack (Load Rack) listed in Section D.2 shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per 12 consecutive month period, rolled on a monthly basis.

YEAR: _____

Month	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1 + Column 2
	Fuel Usage This Month	Fuel Usage Previous 11 Months	Fuel Usage 12 Month Total
Month 1			
Month 2			
Month 3			

9 No deviation occurred in this quarter.
9 Deviation/s occurred in this quarter.
Deviation has been reported on: _____

Submitted by: _____
Title / Position: _____
Signature: _____
Date: _____
Phone: _____

Mail to: Permit Administration & Development Section
Office Of Air Management
100 North Senate Avenue
P. O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
P. O. Box 2099
TSP1598
Houston, TX 77252-2099

Affidavit of Construction

I, _____, being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say:
(Name of the Authorized Representative)

1. I live in _____ County, Indiana and being of sound mind and over twenty-one (21) years of age, I am competent to give this affidavit.

2. I hold the position of _____ for _____.
(Title) (Company Name)

3. By virtue of my position with _____,I have personal
(Company Name)
knowledge of the representations contained in this affidavit and am authorized to make these representations on behalf of _____ .
(Company Name)

4. I hereby certify that Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal, 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, Indiana, 47620, has constructed the surge tank, loading rack and the barge loading rack in conformity with the requirements and intent of the construction permit application received by the Office of Air Quality on November 29, 2001 and as permitted pursuant to **Source Modification No. 129–15609-00005** issued on _____ _____

Further Affiant said not.

I affirm under penalties of perjury that the representations contained in this affidavit are true, to the best of my information and belief.

_____
Signature

_____
Date

STATE OF INDIANA)
)SS
COUNTY OF _____)

Subscribed and sworn to me, a notary public in and for _____ County and State of Indiana on this _____ day of _____, 20 _____ .

My Commission expires: _____

_____
Signature

_____
Name (typed or printed)

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Addendum to the
Technical Support Document for a Significant Source Modification to a Part 70 Operating Permit

Source Name:	Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Source Location:	300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	5171
Operation Permit No.:	129-15609-00005
Permit Reviewer:	NH/EVP

On March 27, 2002, the Office of Air Quality (OAQ) had a notice published in the Mount Vernon Democrat, Mount Vernon, Indiana, stating that Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal had applied for a Significant Source Modification for the construction of a surge tank, loading rack and a barge loading rack. The notice also stated that OAQ proposed to issue a permit for this operation and provided information on how the public could review the proposed permit and other documentation. Finally, the notice informed interested parties that there was a period of thirty (30) days to provide comments on whether or not this permit should be issued as proposed.

On April 16, 2002, Michelle R. McCracken, Environmental Representative at Equilon Enterprises LLC submitted comments on the proposed Significant Source Modification. The summary of the comments and corresponding responses is as follows (bolded language has been added and language with a line through it has been deleted):

Comment 1

Section A.3 - A list of insignificant activities was provided with the permit application. A copy of this list is attached.

Response 1

This significant source modification is being issued for the construction and operation of the surge tank, loading rack and a barge loading rack. The list of insignificant activities that was provided with the permit application is going to be included in the Title V permit that is going to be issued to Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal. No changes have been made to the permit as a result of this comment.

Comment 2

Section D.2.12(a) - Reference is made to a vapor combustion unit. Truck loading emissions will be controlled by a vapor recovery unit.

Response 2

The following changes have been made to Condition D.2.12(a).

D.2.12 Daily Visible Checks for Liquid Leaks

(a) Daily checks for liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system and the vapor ~~combustion unit (VCU)~~ **recovery unit (VRU)** shall be performed during normal daylight operations when the facility is in operation. A

trained employee will record any visible liquid leaks and the date of such leaks.

(b) For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time.

(c) In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions.

(d) A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process.

(e) The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when a liquid leak is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a violation of this permit.

(f) All checks for visible liquid leaks made to comply with this condition shall be conducted in accordance with 326 IAC 8-4-9.

Comment 3

Section D.3.5 - 40 CFR 63, Subpart Y pertains to marine vessel tank loading operations, rather than halogenated solvent cleaning machines.

Response 3

The following changes have been made to the heading of Condition D.3.5.

D.3.5 ~~Halogenated Solvent Cleaning Machine~~ **Marine Tank Vessel Loading** NESHAP
[40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y]

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Air Quality

Technical Support Document (TSD) for a Significant Source Modification to a Part 70 Operating Permit

Source Background and Description

Source Name:	Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Source Location:	300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
County:	Posey
SIC Code:	5171
Operation Permit No.:	129-15233-00005
Operation Permit Issuance Date:	Pending
Significant Source Modification No.:	129-15609-00005
Permit Reviewer:	NH/EVP

The Office of Air Quality (OAQ) has reviewed a modification application from Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal relating to the operation of a petroleum storage and distribution terminal.

Permitted Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

This is a first time approval and no previous permits, registrations, modifications or exemptions have been issued to the source.

New Emission Units and Pollution Control Equipment

The application includes information relating to the prior approval for the construction and operation of the following equipment pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-5(16):

(1) One (1) internal floating roof tank, identified as Surge Tank, with a capacity of 315,000 gallons;

(2) One (1) two lane truck loading rack, transferring gasoline and diesel, identified as Load Rack, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions from the loading of gasoline. Emissions from the loading of diesel are uncontrolled because the vapor pressure is 0.01 tvp; and

(3) One (1) barge loading rack, identified as Barge Load, utilizing a vapor recovery unit, identified as VRU, to control VOC emissions.

Existing Approvals

The source applied for a Part 70 Operating Permit on November 29, 2001.

Enforcement Issue

There are no enforcement actions pending.

Recommendation

The staff recommends to the Commissioner that the Significant Source Modification be approved. This recommendation is based on the following facts and conditions:

Unless otherwise stated, information used in this review was derived from the application and additional information submitted by the applicant.

An application for the purposes of this review was received on November 29, 2001. Additional information was received on February 11, 2002 and February 19, 2002.

Emission Calculations

The calculations submitted by the applicant have been verified and found to be accurate and correct. These calculations are provided in Appendix A of this document pages 1 through 3.

Potential To Emit Before Controls (Modification)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 2-1.1-1(16), Potential to Emit is defined as "the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the U. S. EPA."

Pollutant	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
PM	0.00
PM-10	0.00
SO_2	0.00
VOC	2,467.58
CO	0.00
NO_x	0.00

HAP's	Potential To Emit (tons/year)
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	0.091
Benzene	0.03
Cumene	0.002
Ethylbenzene	0.009
n-Hexane	0.056
MTBE (Normal Gasoline)	0.17
MTBE (RFG Gasoline)	0.00
MTBE (Oxygenated Gasoline)	0.00
Napthalene	0.001
Toluene	0.076
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.003
Xylene	0.055
TOTAL	0.493

Justification for Modification

The potential to emit of VOC is greater than 25 tons per year, thus the Title V permit is being modified through a Significant Source Modification. This modification is being performed pursuant to 326 IAC 2-7-10.5(f)(4). This Significant Source Modification will give the source approval to construct and operate the new emission units.

County Attainment Status

The source is located in Posey County.

Pollutant	Status
PM-10	attainment
SO_2	attainment
NO_2	attainment
Ozone	attainment
CO	attainment
Lead	attainment

(a) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) are precursors for the formation of ozone. Therefore, VOC emissions are considered when evaluating the rule applicability relating to the ozone standards. Posey County has been designated as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone.

Potential to Emit After Controls for the Modification

The table below summarizes the total potential to emit, reflecting all limits, of the significant emission units for the modification.

	Potential to Emit (tons/year)							
Process/facility	PM	PM-10	SO_2	VOC	CO	NO_X	Single HAP	HAPs
Surge Tank	--	--	--	1.75	--	--	0.021	0.061
Loading Rack (Fugitive)	--	--	--	8.35	--	--	0.080	0.356
Loading Rack	--	--	--	40.83	--	--	0.037	0.076
Barge Dock	--	--	--		--	--	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions	--	--	--	50.93	--	--	< 10	< 25
PSD Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This modification to an existing minor stationary source is not major because the emission increase is less than the PSD significant levels. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 2-2 and 40 CFR 52.21, the PSD requirements do not apply.

Federal Rule Applicability

(1) Storage tank identified as Surge Tank, is subject to the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12, 40 CFR Part 60.112b, Subpart Kb (Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels), because the tank is being constructed after the rule applicability date of July 23, 1984, has a storage capacity of greater than 151 m^3 (39,890 gallons) and store volatile organic liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure of greater than 3.5 kPa.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 60.112b, the following shall apply:

(a) the owner or operator of shall equip each tank with one (1) of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid mounted seal means a foam - or liquid filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) Two seals mounted one above the others so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor mounted, but both must be continuous.

(iii) Each opening in a non-contact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) The secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion except as allowed in 40 CFR 60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, 40 CFR 60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements (40 CFR 60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (i)(A), (i)(B), or (i)(C) above as provided in 40 CFR 60.114b.

(b) The testing procedures are required under 40 CFR 60.113b. The record keeping and reporting are required under 40 CFR 60.115b.

(2) The one (1) two lane truck loading rack transferring gasoline and diesel, identified as Load Rack and vapor recovery unit (VRU) are subject to the New Source Performance Standard, 326 IAC 12, (40 CFR Part 60.500, Subpart XX) “Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals” because the loading rack is being constructed after December 17, 1980. Pursuant to XX, this rule requires:

(a) Each affected facility shall be equipped with a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compounds vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading.

(b) The emissions to the atmosphere from the vapor collection system due to the loading of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks are not to exceed 35 milligrams of total organic compounds per liter of gasoline loaded, except as noted in paragraph (c) of 40 CFR 60.502.

(c) Each vapor collection system shall be designed to prevent any total organic compounds vapors collected at one loading rack from passing to another loading rack.

(d) Loadings of liquid product into gasoline tank trucks shall be limited to vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks using the following procedures:

(i) The Permittee shall obtain the vapor tightness documentation described in 40 CFR 60.505(b) for each gasoline tank truck which is to be loaded at the affected facility.
(ii) The Permittee shall require the tank identification number to be recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded at the affected facility.
(iii) The Permittee shall cross-check each tank identification number obtained in paragraph (e)(2) of 40 CFR 60.502 with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 weeks after the corresponding tank is loaded.
(iv) The Permittee shall notify the owner or operator of each nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck loaded at the affected facility within 3 weeks after the loading has occurred.
(v) The Permittee shall take steps assuring that the nonvapor-tight gasoline tank truck will not be reloaded at the affected facility until vapor tightness documentation for that tank is obtained.
(vi) Alternate procedures to those described in paragraphs (e)(1) through (5) of 40 CFR 60.502 for limiting gasoline tank truck loadings may be used upon application to, and approval by, the IDEM, OAQ.

(e) The Permittee shall act to assure that loadings of gasoline tank trucks at the affected facility are made only into tanks equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system.

(f) The Permittee shall act to assure that the terminal's and the tank truck's vapor collection systems are connected during each loading of a gasoline tank truck at the affected facility. Examples of actions to accomplish this include training drivers in the hookup procedures and posting visible reminder signs at the affected loading racks.

(g) The vapor collection and liquid loading equipment shall be designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water) during product loading. This level is not to be exceeded when measured by the procedures specified in 40 CFR 60.503(d).

(h) No pressure-vacuum vent in the bulk gasoline terminal's vapor collection system shall begin to open at a system pressure less than 4,500 pascals (450 mm of water).

(i) Each calendar month, the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline shall be inspected during the loading of gasoline tank trucks for total organic compounds liquid or vapor leaks. For purposes of this paragraph, detection methods incorporating sight, sound, or smell are acceptable. Each detection of a leak shall be recorded and the source of the leak repaired within 15 calendar days after it is detected.

The source will comply with the requirements of Subpart XX by utilizing a vapor recovery unit to control total organic compound emissions to 35 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded. Records will also be maintained as required.

(3) This source is not subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 326 IAC 20, (40 CFR Part 63.420, Subpart R), because the source is not a major source of HAP.

(4) This source is subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants 326 IAC 20.17, (40 CFR 63.560, Subpart Y) because it does have an annual throughput greater than or equal to ten (10) million barrels of gasoline or two hundred (200) million barrels of crude oil. Pursuant to Y, this rule requires:

(a) The emissions limitations in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section apply during marine tank vessel loading operations.

(b) MACT standards, except for the VMT source–

(1) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons and an existing or new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(2) MACT standards for existing sources with emissions of 10 or 25 tons. The owner or operator of an existing source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce captured HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 97 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(3) MACT standards for new sources. The owner or operator of a new source with emissions less than 10 and 25 tons or a new source with emissions of 10 or 25 tons, except offshore loading terminals and the VMT source, shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(4) MACT standards for new major source offshore loading terminals. The owner or operator of a new major source offshore loading terminal shall reduce HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 95 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565 (d) and (l).

(5) Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration. The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3), or (4) shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) Maintenance allowance for loading berths. The owner or operator of a source subject to paragraph (b)(2), (3) or (4), may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in Sec. 63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(c) RACT standards, except the VMT source–

(1) Commencement of construction. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, with an initial startup date on or before September 21, 1998 shall provide the Agency no later than 2 years after the effective date with proof that it has commenced construction of its vapor collection system and air pollution control device.

(2) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall equip each terminal with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect VOC vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during loading and to prevent VOC vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(3) RACT standard for sources with throughput of 10 M or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, shall reduce captured VOC emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations by 98 weight-percent when using a combustion device or reduce captured VOC emissions by 95 weight-percent when using a recovery device, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565(d) and (l).

(4) The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels, except the VMT source, may meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) by reducing gasoline loading emissions to, at most, 1,000 ppmv outlet VOC concentration.

(5) Prevention of carbon adsorber emissions during regeneration. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels shall prevent HAP emissions from escaping to the atmosphere from the regeneration of the carbon bed when using a carbon adsorber to control HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations.

(6) Maintenance allowance for loading berths. The owner or operator of a source with throughput of 10 M barrels or 200 M barrels may apply for approval to the Administrator for a maintenance allowance for loading berths based on a percent of annual throughput or annual marine tank vessel loading operation time for commodities not exempted in Sec. 63.560(d). The owner or operator shall maintain records for all maintenance performed on the air pollution control equipment. The Administrator will consider the following in approving the maintenance allowance:

(i) The owner or operator expects to be in violation of the emissions standards due to maintenance;

(ii) Due to conditions beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, compliance with the emissions standards during maintenance would result in unreasonable economic hardship;

(iii) The economic hardship cannot be justified by the resulting air quality benefit;

(iv) The owner or operator has given due consideration to curtailing marine vessel loading operations during maintenance;

(v) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will endeavor to reduce emissions from other loading berths that are controlled as well as from the loading berth the owner or operator is seeking the maintenance allowance; and

(vi) During the maintenance allowance, the owner or operator will monitor and report emissions from the loading berth to which the maintenance allowance applies.

(d) MACT and RACT standards for the VMT source–

(1) (i) Vapor collection system of the terminal. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip each terminal subject under paragraph (d)(2) with a vapor collection system that is designed to collect HAP vapors displaced from marine tank vessels during marine tank vessel loading operations and to prevent HAP vapors collected at one loading berth from passing through another loading berth to the atmosphere, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(ii) Ship-to-shore compatibility. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the terminal's vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(iii) Vapor tightness of marine vessels. The owner or operator of the VMT source shall limit marine tank vessel loading operations at berths subject under paragraph (d)(2) of this section to those vessels that are vapor-tight and to those vessels that are connected to the vapor collection system, except for those commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d).

(2) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall reduce captured HAP and VOC emissions by 98 weight-percent, as determined using methods in Sec. 63.565(d) and (l) for loading berths subject under this paragraph according to paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):

(i) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip at least two loading berths and any additional berths indicated pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(iii) with a vapor collection system and air pollution control device and shall load marine tank vessels over loading berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to the maximum extent practicable. The owner or operator shall equip all loading berths that will be used for routine loading after March 19, 1998 with a vapor collection system and control device if the annual average daily loading rate for all loading berths exceeds the limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) of this section.

(A) For 1995, 1,630,000 barrels per day; and
(B) For 1996, 1,546,000 barrels per day; and
(C) For 1997, 1,445,000 barrels per day.

(ii) Maximum extent practicable means that the total annual average daily loading over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the totals in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B):

(A) Loading allowances for marine tank vessel loading operations at loading berths not equipped with control devices. The following maximum annual average daily loading rate for routine loading at loading berths not equipped with control devices in any of the following years shall not exceed:

(1) For 1998, 275,000 barrels per day;
(2) For 1999, 205,000 barrels per day;
(3) For 2000, 118,000 barrels per day;
(4) For 2001, 39,000 barrels per day; and

(5) For 2002 and subsequent years, no marine tank vessel loading operations shall be performed at berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, except as allowed for maintenance under paragraph (B).

(B) Maintenance allowances for loading berths subject under paragraph (d)(2)(i). Beginning in the year 2000, the owner or operator of the VMT source may have a maximum of 40 calendar days per calendar year use of loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, in accordance with the limits in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(a), (b), or (c), to allow for maintenance of loading berths subject to paragraph (d)(2)(i). Beginning in the year 2002, the total annual average daily loading of crude oil over all loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device shall not exceed the amount stated in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B)(b). The 40 days allowed for maintenance shall be converted into a compliance measure of annual average daily loading over the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device as follows:

(1) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was greater than or equal to 1,100,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance shall not exceed an annual average daily loading of 60,000 barrels per day.

(2) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 1,100,000 barrels per day and greater than or equal to 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, the maintenance allowance for the calendar year shall not exceed Qm:

$$Qm = \frac{(P - 550{,}000) \times 40}{365}$$

Where:
Qm = maintenance allowance, barrels per day
P = prior calendar year's average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility, barrels per day.

(3) If the total annual average daily volume of crude oil loaded at the facility was less than 550,000 barrels per day in the prior calendar year, there shall be no maintenance allowance.

(iii) If the average daily loading rate for the loading berths not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device is greater than the combined amounts in any year listed in paragraphs (d)(2)(i)(A), (B), and (C) and (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B), then the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all loading berths used for routine loading with a vapor collection system and control device within 2 years of the exceedance except that in an emergency situation the Administrator may, instead of requiring controls, approve an alternative plan to reduce loading over the unequipped berth(s) to a level which will ensure compliance with the applicable limit. Beginning in the year 2002, the owner or operator of the VMT source shall equip all uncontrolled loading berths used for marine tank vessel loading operations beyond the maintenance allowance in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) with a vapor collection system and control device.

(iv) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall develop a program to communicate to relevant facility operations and marine transportation personnel and engage their active and consistent participation in honoring the intent and goal of minimizing loaded volumes over the unequipped berths and maximizing the loaded volumes at the berths equipped with a vapor collection system and control device to prevent exceedance of the load volume limits in paragraphs (d)(2)(ii)(A) and (B). This program is to be presented semi-annually during the first year of compliance and annually thereafter until the use of unequipped berths for routine loading is no longer required.

(3) The owner or operator of the VMT source shall submit annual reports on or before January 31 of each year to the Administrator certifying the annual average daily loading rate for the previous calendar year. Beginning on January 31, 1996, for the reported year 1995, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths. Beginning on January 31, 1999, for the reported year 1998, the annual report shall specify the annual average daily loading rate over all loading berths, over each loading berth equipped with a vapor collection system and control device, and over each loading berth not equipped with a vapor collection system and control device. The annual average daily loading rate under this section is calculated as the total amount of crude oil loaded during the calendar year divided by 365 days or 366 days, as appropriate.

(e) Operation and maintenance requirements for air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment for affected sources. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners or operators of affected sources shall operate and maintain a source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(1) The Administrator will determine compliance with design, equipment, work practice, or operational emission standards by evaluating an owner or operator's conformance with operation and maintenance requirements.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source shall develop and implement a written operation and maintenance plan that describes in detail a program of corrective action for varying (i.e., exceeding baseline parameters) air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, based on monitoring requirements in Sec. 63.564, used to comply with these emissions standards. The plan shall also identify all routine or otherwise predictable continuous monitoring system (thermocouples, pressure transducers, continuous emissions monitors (CEMS), etc.) variances.

(i) The plan shall specify procedures (preventive maintenance) to be followed to ensure that pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment functions properly and variances of the control equipment and monitoring equipment are minimal.

(ii) The plan shall identify all operating parameters to be monitored and recorded for the air pollution control device as indicators of proper operation and shall establish the frequency at which the parameters will be monitored (see Sec. 63.564).

(iii) Owners or operators of affected sources shall incorporate a standardized inspection schedule for each component of the control device used to comply with the emissions standards in Sec. 63.562(b), (c), and (d). To satisfy the requirements of this paragraph, the owner or operator may use the inspection schedule recommended by the vendor of the control system or any other technical publication regarding the operation of the control system.

(iv) Owners or operators shall develop and implement a continuous monitoring system (CMS) quality control program. The owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request a site-specific performance evaluation test plan for the CMS performance evaluation required in Sec. 63.8(e) of subpart A of this part. Each quality control program shall include, at a minimum, a written protocol that describes procedures for initial and any subsequent calibration of the CMS; determination and adjustment of the calibration drift of the CMS; preventive maintenance of the CMS, including spare parts inventory; data recording, calculations, and reporting; and accuracy audit procedures, including sampling and analysis methods. The owner or operation shall maintain records of the procedures that are part of the quality control program developed and implemented for CMS.

(3) Based on the results of the determination made under paragraph (e)(2), the Administrator may require that an owner or operator of an affected source make changes to the operation and maintenance plan for that source. Revisions may be required if the plan:

(i) Does not address a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment that has occurred that increases emissions;

(ii) Fails to provide for operation during a variance of the air pollution control equipment or the monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; or

(iii) Does not provide adequate procedures for correcting a variance of the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment as soon as reasonable.

(4) If the operation and maintenance plan fails to address or inadequately addresses a variance event at the time the plan was initially developed, the owner or operator shall revise the operation and maintenance plan within 45 working days after such an event occurs. The revised plan shall include procedures for operating and maintaining the air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment during similar variance events and a program for corrective action for such events.

(5) The operation and maintenance plan shall be developed by the source's compliance date. The owner or operator shall keep the written operation and maintenance plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator for the life of the source. In addition, if the operation and maintenance plan is revised, the owner or operator shall keep previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the plan on record to be made available for inspection upon request by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan.

(6) To satisfy the requirements of the operation and maintenance plan, the owner or operator may use the source's standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) plan, or other existing plans provided the alternative plans meet the requirements of this section and are made available for inspection when requested by the Administrator.

Sec. 63.564 Monitoring requirements.

(a) (1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall comply with the monitoring requirements in Sec. 63.8 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and the monitoring requirements in this section.

(2) Each owner or operator of an affected source shall monitor the parameters specified in this section. All monitoring equipment shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the source are obtained. For monitoring equipment purchased from a vendor, verification of the operational status of the monitoring equipment shall include completion of the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system.

(3) Except for system breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level calibration drift adjustments, all continuous parametric monitoring systems (CPMS) and CEMS shall be in continuous operation while marine tank vessel loading operations are occuring and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements. Sources monitoring by use of CEMS and CPMS shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and/or data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

(4) The owner or operator of a CMS installed in accordance with these emissions standards shall comply with the performance specifications either in performance specification (PS) 8 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B for CEMS or in Sec. 63.7(c)(6) of subpart A of this part for CPMS.

(5) A CEMS is out of control when the measured values (i.e., daily calibrations, multipoint calibrations, and performance audits) exceed the limits specified in either PS 8 or in Sec. 63.8(c)(7) of subpart A of this part. The owner or operator of a CEMS that is out of control shall submit all information concerning out of control periods, including start and end dates and hours and descriptions of corrective actions taken, in the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report required in Sec. 63.567(e).

(b) Vapor collection system of terminal. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(1) that uses a vapor collection system that contains valves that could divert a vent stream from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall comply with paragraph (b)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Measure and record the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator and data recorder. The flow indicator shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere.

(2) Measure the vent stream flowrate of each by-pass line once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator with either an audio or visual alarm. The flow indicator and alarm shall be installed immediately downstream of any valve (i.e., entrance to by-pass line) that could divert the vent stream from the control device to the atmosphere. The alarm shall be checked every 6 months to demonstrate that it is functioning properly.

(3) Visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism once during each marine tank vessel loading operation and at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and that the vent stream is not diverted through the by-pass line; record all times when the car seals have been broken and the valve position has been changed. Each by-pass line valve shall be secured in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration.

(c) Pressure/vacuum settings for the marine tank vessel's vapor collection equipment. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(3) shall measure continuously the operating pressure of the marine tank vessel during loading.

(d) Loading at negative pressure. Owners or operators of a source complying with Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(iv) that load vessels at less than atmospheric pressure (i.e., negative gauge pressure) shall measure and record the loading pressure. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device) and an audible and visible alarm system that is activated when the pressure vacuum specified in Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(iv) is not attained. The owner or operator shall place the alarm system so that it can be seen and heard where cargo transfer is controlled. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose).

(e) Combustion device, except flare. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(4), use of a combustion device except a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (e)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. Owners or operators complying with paragraphs (e)(2) or (3) shall also comply with paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of the combustion device and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) Operating temperature determined during performance testing. If the baseline temperature was established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average every third cycle.

(3) Manufacturer's recommended operating temperature. If the baseline temperature is based on the manufacturer recommended operating temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour.

(4) Temperature monitor. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (<plus-minus>10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the combustion device but not within the combustion zone. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(f) Flare. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(5), use of a flare, the owner or operator shall monitor and record continuously the presence of the flare pilot flame. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a heat sensing device (an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple) at the pilot light to indicate the presence of a flame during the entire loading cycle.

(g) Carbon adsorber. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(6), use of a carbon adsorber, the owner or operator shall comply with paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the exhaust point of each carbon adsorber unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) Carbon adsorbers with vacuum regeneration. Monitor and record the regeneration time for carbon bed regeneration and monitor and record continuously the vacuum pressure of the carbon bed regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will record the time when the carbon bed regeneration cycle begins and when the cycle ends for a single carbon bed and will calculate a 3-cycle block average every third cycle. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a recording pressure measurement device (magnehelic gauge or equivalent device). A data acquisition system shall record and compute a 3-cycle (carbon bed regeneration cycle) block average vacuum pressure every third cycle. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the pressure device once each calendar year with a reference pressure monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent pressure measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the pressure monitor being tested.

(3) Carbon adsorbers with steam regeneration. Monitor and record the total stream mass flow and monitor and record the carbon bed temperature after regeneration (but within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate an integrating stream flow monitoring device that is accurate within <plus-minus>10 percent and that is capable of recording the total stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline carbon bed temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the carbon bed temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the carbon bed. The data acquisition system shall record the carbon bed temperature after each cooling cycle (measured within 15 minutes of completion of the cooling cycle). The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(h) Condenser/refrigeration unit. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(7), use of a condenser/refrigeration unit, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (h)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Baseline temperature. Monitor and record the temperature at the outlet of the unit. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a temperature monitor accurate to within <plus-minus>5.6 deg.C (<plus-minus>10 deg.F) or within 1 percent of the baseline temperature, whichever is less stringent, to measure the temperature. The monitor shall be installed at the exhaust point of the condenser/refrigeration unit. For sources monitoring the temperature established during the performance test, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each cycle (same time period or cycle of the performance test) and a 3-hour block average every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended temperature, the data acquisition system shall record the temperature every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average temperature each hour and a 3-hour block average every third hour. The owner or operator shall verify the accuracy of the temperature monitor once each calendar year with a reference temperature monitor (traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards or an independent temperature measurement device dedicated for this purpose). During accuracy checking, the probe of the reference device shall be at the same location as that of the temperature monitor being tested.

(2) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the unit and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8 to measure the VOC concentration. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(i) Absorber. For sources complying with Sec. 63.563(b)(8), use of an absorber, the owner or operator shall comply with either paragraph (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Outlet VOC concentration. Monitor the VOC concentrations at the outlet of the absorber and record the output from the system. For sources monitoring the outlet VOC concentration established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average concentration every third cycle. For sources monitoring the 1,000 ppmv VOC concentration for gasoline loading, a data acquisition system shall record a concentration every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average concentration each hour and a 3-hour block average concentration every third hour. The owner or operator will install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a VOC CEMS consistent with the requirements of PS 8. The daily calibration requirements are required only on days when marine tank vessel loading operations occur.

(2) L/V ratio. Monitor and record the inlet liquid flowrate and the inlet gas flowrate to the absorber and record the calculated L/V ratio. The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate liquid and gas flow indicators. For sources monitoring the L/V ratio established during the performance test, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each cycle (same time period or cycle as the performance test) and a 3-cycle block average ratio every third cycle. For sources monitoring the manufacturer recommended L/V ratio, a data acquisition system shall record the flowrates and calculated ratio every 15 minutes and shall compute and record an average ratio each hour and a 3-hour average ratio every third hour. The liquid and gas flow indicators shall be installed immediately upstream of the respective inlet lines to the absorber.

(j) Alternate monitoring procedures. Alternate procedures to those described in this section may be used upon application to, and approval by, the Administrator. The owner or operator shall comply with the procedures for use of an alternative monitoring method in Sec. 63.8(f).

Sec. 63.567 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Secs. 63.9 and 63.10 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of subpart A to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and fulfill all reporting and recordkeeping requirements in this section. These reports will be made to the Administrator at the appropriate address identified in Sec. 63.13 of subpart A of this part.

(1) Reports required by subpart A and this section may be sent by U.S. mail, facsimile (fax), or by another courier.

(i) Submittals sent by U.S. mail shall be postmarked on or before the specified date.

(ii) Submittals sent by other methods shall be received by the Administrator on or before the specified date.

(2) If acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, reports may be submitted on electronic media.

(b) Notification requirements. The owner or operator of an affected source shall fulfill all notification requirements in Sec. 63.9 of subpart A of this part in accordance with the provisions for applicability of that section to this subpart in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and the notification requirements in this paragraph.

(1) Applicability. If a source that otherwise would not be subject to the emissions standards subsequently increases its HAP emissions calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1997 or increases its annual HAP emissions after September 20, 1999 or subsequently increases its gasoline or crude loading throughput calculated on a 24-month annual average basis after September 19, 1996 or increases its gasoline or crude loading annual throughput after September 21, 1998 such that the source becomes subject to the emissions standards, such source shall be subject to the notification requirements of Sec. 63.9 of subpart A of this part and the notification requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Initial notification for sources with startup before the effective date. The owner or operator of a source with initial startup before the effective date shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the relevant standard. The notification shall be submitted not later than 365 days after the effective date of the emissions standards and shall provide the following information:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the source;

(iii) An identification of this emissions standard that is the basis of the notification and the source's compliance date;

(iv) A brief description of the nature, size, design, and method of operation of the source;

(v) A statement that the source is a major source.

(3) Initial notification for sources with startup after the effective date. The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed source or a source that has been reconstructed such that it is subject to the emissions standards that has an initial startup after the effective date but before the compliance date, and for which an application for approval of construction or reconstruction is not required under Sec. 63.5(d) of subpart A of this part and Sec. 63.566 of this subpart, shall notify the Administrator in writing that the source is subject to the standard no later than 365 days or 120 days after initial startup, whichever occurs before notification of the initial performance test in Sec. 63.9(e) of subpart A of this part. The notification shall provide all the information required in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, delivered or postmarked with the notification required in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Initial notification requirements for constructed/reconstructed sources. After the effective date of these standards, whether or not an approved permit program is effective in the State in which a source subject to these standards is (or would be) located, an owner or operator subject to the notification requirements of Sec. 63.5 of subpart A of this part and Sec. 63.566 of this subpart who intends to construct a new source subject to these standards, reconstruct a source subject to these standards, or reconstruct a source such that it becomes subject to these standards, shall comply with paragraphs (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(i) Notify the Administrator in writing of the intended construction or reconstruction. The notification shall be submitted as soon as practicable before the construction or reconstruction is planned to commence. The notification shall include all the information required for an application for approval of construction or reconstruction as specified in Sec. 63.5 of subpart A of this part. The application for approval of construction or reconstruction may be used to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) Submit a notification of the date when construction or reconstruction was commenced, delivered or postmarked not later than 30 days after such date, if construction was commenced after the effective date.

(iii) Submit a notification of the anticipated date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked not more than 60 days nor less than 30 days before such date;

(iv) Submit a notification of the actual date of startup of the source, delivered or postmarked within 15 calendar days after that date.

(5) Additional initial notification requirements.

(i) The owner or operator of sources subject to Sec. 63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4), MACT standards, shall also include in the initial notification report required by paragraph (b)(2) and (3) the 24-month annual average or the annual actual HAP emissions from marine tank vessel loading operations, as appropriate, at all loading berths, as calculated according to the procedures in Sec. 63.565(l). Emissions will be reported by commodity and type of marine tank vessel (barge or tanker) loaded.

(ii) As an alternative to reporting the information in paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section, the source may submit documentation showing that all HAP-containing marine tank vessel loading operations, not exempt by Sec. 63.560(d), occurred using vapor tight vessels that comply with the procedures of Sec. 63.563(a) and that the emissions were routed to control devices meeting the requirements specified in Sec. 63.563(b).

(c) Request for extension of compliance. If the owner or operator has installed BACT or technology to meet LAER consistent with Sec. 63.6(i)(5) of subpart A of this part, he/she may submit to the Administrator (or State with an approved permit program) a request for an extension of compliance as specified in Sec. 63.6(i)(4)(i)(B), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of subpart A of this part.

(d) Reporting for performance testing of flares. The owner or operator of a source required to conduct an opacity performance test shall report the opacity results and other information required by Sec. 63.565(e) and Sec. 63.11 of subpart A of this part with the notification of compliance status.

(e) Summary reports and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports–

(1) Schedule for summary report and excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports. Excess emissions and parameter monitoring exceedances are defined in Sec. 63.563(b). The owner or operator of a source subject to these emissions standards that is required to install a CMS shall submit an excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and/or a summary report to the Administrator once each year, except, when the source experiences excess emissions, the source shall comply with a semi-annual reporting format until a request to reduce reporting frequency under paragraph (e)(2) of this section is approved.

(2) Request to reduce frequency of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports. An owner or operator who is required to submit excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports on a semi-annual basis may reduce the frequency of reporting to annual if the following conditions are met:
  (i) For 1 full year the sources's excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance reports continually demonstrate that the source is in compliance; and
  (ii) The owner or operator continues to comply with all recordkeeping and monitoring requirements specified in this subpart and subpart A of this part.

(3) The frequency of reporting of excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance and summary reports required may be reduced only after the owner or operator notifies the Administrator in writing of his or her intention to make such a change and the Administrator does not object to the intended change. In deciding whether to approve a reduced frequency of reporting, the Administrator may review information concerning the source's entire previous performance history during the 5-year recordkeeping prior to the intended change, including performance test results, monitoring data, and evaluations of an owner or operator's conformance with operation maintenance requirements. Such information may be used by the Administrator to make a judgement about the source's potential for noncompliance in the future. If the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing within 45 days after receiving notice of the owner or operator's intention. The notification from the Administrator to the owner or operator will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. In the absence of a notice of disapproval within 45 days, approval is automatically granted.

(4) Content and submittal dates for excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports. All excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports and all summary reports, if required per paragraph (e)(5) and (6) of this section, shall be delivered or postmarked within 30 days following the end of each calendar year, or within 30 days following the end of each six month period, if appropriate. Written reports of excess emissions or exceedances of process or control system parameters shall include all information required in Sec. 63.10(c)(5) through (13) of subpart A of this part as applicable in Table 1 of Sec. 63.560 and information from any calibration tests in which the monitoring equipment is not in compliance with PS 8 or other methods used for accuracy testing of temperature, pressure, or flow monitoring devices. The written report shall also include the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying the accuracy of the report. When no excess emissions or exceedances have occurred or monitoring equipment has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report. This information will be kept for a minimum of 5 years and made readily available to the Administrator or delegated State authority upon request.

(5) If the total duration of excess emissions or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is less than 5 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, and CMS downtime for the reporting period is less than 10 percent of the total operating time for the reporting period, only the summary report of Sec. 63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part shall be submitted, and the full excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section need not be submitted unless required by the Administrator.

(6) If the total duration of excess emissions or process or control system parameter exceedances for the reporting period is 5 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, or the total CMS downtime for the reporting period is 10 percent or greater of the total operating time for the reporting period, both the summary report of Sec. 63.10(e)(3)(vi) of subpart A of this part and the excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report of paragraph (e)(4) of this section shall be submitted.

(f) Vapor collection system of the terminal. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall submit with the initial performance test and maintain in an accessible location on site an engineering report describing in detail the vent system, or vapor collection system, used to vent each vent stream to a control device. This report shall include all valves and vent pipes that could vent the stream to the atmosphere, thereby bypassing the control device, and identify which valves are car-sealed opened and which valves are car-sealed closed.

(g) If a vent system, or vapor collection system, containing valves that could divert the emission stream away from the control device is used, each owner or operator of an affected source shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of:

(1) All periods when flow bypassing the control device is indicated if flow indicators are installed under Sec. 63.563(a)(1) and Sec. 63.564(b), and

(2) All times when maintenance is performed on car-sealed valves, when the car-seal is broken, and when the valve position is changed (i.e., from open to closed for valves in the vent piping to the control device and from closed to open for valves that vent the stream directly or indirectly to the atmosphere bypassing the control device) if valves are monitored under Sec. 63.564(b).

(h) The owner or operator of an affected source shall keep the vapor-tightness documentation required under Sec. 63.563(a)(4) on file at the source in a permanent form available for inspection.

(i) Vapor tightness test documentation for marine tank vessels. The owner or operator of an affected source shall maintain a documentation file for each marine tank vessel loaded at that source to reflect current test results as determined by the appropriate method in Sec. 63.565(c)(1) and (2). Updates to this documentation file shall be made at least once per year. The owner or operator shall include, as a minimum, the following information in this documentation:

(1) Test title;
(2) Marine vessel owner and address;
(3) Marine vessel identification number;
(4) Loading time, according to Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(ii) or (iii), if appropriate;
(5) Testing location;
(6) Date of test;
(7) Tester name and signature;
(8) Test results from Sec. 63.565(c)(1) or (2), as appropriate;

(9) Documentation provided under Sec. 63.563(a)(4)(ii) and (iii)(B) showing that the repair of leaking components attributed to a failure of a vapor-tightness test is technically infeasible without dry-docking the vessel; and

(10) Documentation that a marine tank vessel failing a pressure test or leak test has been repaired.

(j) Emission estimation reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The owner or operator of each source complying with the emission limits specified in Sec. 63.562(b)(2), (3), and (4) shall comply with the following provisions:

(1) Maintain records of all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to identify commodities exempted under Sec. 63.560(d);

(2) Keep readily accessible records of the emission estimation calculations performed in Sec. 63.565(l) for 5 years; and

(3) Submit an annual report of the source's HAP control efficiency calculated using the procedures specified in Sec. 63.565(l), based on the source's actual throughput.

(4) Owners or operators of marine tank vessel loading operations specified in Sec. 63.560(a)(3) shall retain records of the emissions estimates determined in Sec. 65.565(l) and records of their actual throughputs by commodity, for 5 years.

(k) Leak detection and repair of vapor collection systems and control devices. When each leak of the vapor collection system, or vapor collection system, and control device is detected and repaired as specified in Sec. 63.563(c) the following information required shall be maintained for 5 years:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) Findings (location, nature, and severity of each leak);

(3) Leak determination method;

(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired, reasons for repair interval); and

(5) Inspector name and signature.

State Rule Applicability - Entire Source

326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)

The annual throughput to the one (1) barge loading rack (Barge Load) listed in this section and the one (1) two lane truck loading rack (Load Rack) listed in Section D.2 shall be limited to less than 741,195,000 gallons per 12 consecutive month period, rolled on a monthly basis and the control efficiency of the vapor recovery unit (VRU) controlling the two processes shall be at least 98%. This usage limit and control efficiency is required to limit the potential to emit of VOC to less than 250 tons per 12 consecutive month period. Compliance with this limit makes 326 IAC 2-2 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and 40 CFR 52.21 not applicable.

326 IAC 2-6 (Emission Reporting)

This source is located in Posey County and the limited potential to emit of VOC is less than one hundred (100) tons per year. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-6 does not apply.

326 IAC 5-1 (Visible Emissions Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 5-1-2 (Opacity Limitations), except as provided in 326 IAC 5-1-3 (Temporary Exemptions), opacity shall meet the following, unless otherwise stated in this permit:

(a) Opacity shall not exceed an average of forty percent (40%) any one (1) six (6) minute averaging period as determined in 326 IAC 5-1-4.

(b) Opacity shall not exceed sixty percent (60%) for more than a cumulative total of fifteen (15) minutes (sixty (60) readings) as measured according to 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 9 or fifteen (15) one (1) minute nonoverlapping integrated averages for a continuous opacity monitor) in a six (6) hour period.

State Rule Applicability - Individual Facilities

326 IAC 2-4.1 (Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP))

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 2-4.1-1 (New Source Toxics Control) because it will emit less than 10 tons per year of a single HAP or 25 tons per year of a combination of HAPs. Therefore, 326 IAC 2-4.1 does not apply.

326 IAC 7-1.1 (Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations)

This source is not subject to 326 IAC 7-1.1 because none of the facilities have a PTE of more than 25 tons per year or 10 lbs per hour of sulfur dioxide. Therefore, pursuant to 326 IAC 7-1.1-1, the requirements of 326 IAC 7-1.1 and 7.2 do not apply.

326 IAC 8-1-6 (New Facilities)

This rule applies to facilities located anywhere in the state that were constructed on or after January 1, 1980, which have potential volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions of 25 tons per year or more and are not subject to other provisions of Article 8. This source has a loading rack (identified as Loading Rack) that is constructed after January 1, 1980, with potential uncontrolled VOC emissions in excess of 25 tons per year. However, the loading rack is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals), therefore, this rule does not apply.

326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities)

Petroleum liquid storage tank identified as Surge Tank, with a capacity greater than 39,000 gallons containing volatile organic liquid whose true vapor pressure is greater than 1.52 pounds per square inch (psi) is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-3 (Petroleum Liquid Storage Facilities).

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-3, the Permittee shall maintain records including the following:

(a) the types of volatile petroleum liquids stored;
(b) the maximum true vapor pressure; and
(c) records of the inspections.

Surge Tank with cone-shaped fixed roofs and welded internal floating roof decks with mechanical shoe rim seals, is in compliance with this rule.

326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-1, the loading of gasoline into any transports at this source is subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals) because the source is a bulk gasoline terminal. The source will comply with the requirements of this rule because the loading racks (identified as Load Rack and Barge Load) is equipped with an approved control system (Vapor Recovery Unit (VRU)), with a control VOC emission of less than 35 mg/l which meets the required less than 80 mg/l VOC concentration.

326 IAC 8-4-5 (Bulk Gasoline Plants)

The source is not subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-5 (Bulk Gasoline Plants) since the source does not meet the definition of a bulk gasoline plant, which requires a daily gasoline throughput of less than 20,000 gallons per day.

326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from Transports and Vapor Collection Systems; Records)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-4-9, sources subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-4 are also subject to the requirements of 326 IAC 8-4-9 (Leaks from Transports and Vapor Collection Systems, Records). Pursuant to this rule, the source will comply with the requirements of this rule because the loading rack is equipped with a collection system (VRU), which has been demonstrated to have a VOC control efficiency of 98%. The source will operate the vapor collection system in accordance with the specified workpractice standards and will maintain the required records associated with the operation of the vapor collection and vapor control systems (VRU).

326 IAC 8-6 (Organic Solvent Emission Limitations)

Pursuant to 326 IAC 8-6-1, the requirements of this rule apply to sources commencing operation after October 7, 1974 and prior to January 1, 1980, located anywhere in the state, with potential VOC emissions of 100 tons per year or more, and not regulated by any other provision of Article 8. This petroleum liquid storage operation, constructed in 2002 is not subject to the requirements of 326 8-6 since the source is being constructed after January 1, 1980.

Compliance Requirements

Permits issued under 326 IAC 2-7 are required to ensure that sources can demonstrate compliance with applicable state and federal rules on a more or less continuous basis. All state and federal rules contain compliance provisions, however, these provisions do not always fulfill the requirement for a more or less continuous demonstration. When this occurs IDEM, OAQ, in conjunction with the source, must develop specific conditions to satisfy 326 IAC 2-7-5. As a result, compliance requirements are divided into two sections: Compliance Determination Requirements and Compliance Monitoring Requirements.

Compliance Determination Requirements in Section D of the permit are those conditions that are found more or less directly within state and federal rules and the violation of which serves as grounds for enforcement action. If these conditions are not sufficient to demonstrate continuous compliance, they will be supplemented with Compliance Monitoring Requirements, also Section D of the permit. Unlike Compliance Determination Requirements, failure to meet Compliance Monitoring conditions would serve as a trigger for corrective actions and not grounds for enforcement action. However, a violation in relation to a compliance monitoring condition will arise through a source's failure to take the appropriate corrective actions within a specific time period.

The compliance monitoring requirements applicable to this source are as follows:

1. The tank identified as Surge Tank has applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

   The Permittee shall comply with the monitoring requirements in 40 CFR 60.116b for the internal floating roof tanks identified as Surge Tank and shall maintain the following records for a minimum of two (2) years. The applicable compliance monitoring conditions are specified below:

   (a) The Permittee shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) below, for at least two (2) years. The record required by paragraph (b) below will be kept for the life of the source.

   (b) The Permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of each storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of each storage vessel.

(c) The Permittee shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or
(ii) Determined by ASTM Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference-see 40 CFR 60.17); or
(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or
(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the Surge Tank must comply with 40 CFR 60.116b and 326 IAC 2-7 (Part 70).

2. The operation of the loading rack has applicable compliance monitoring conditions as specified below:

(a) Immediately before the performance test required to determine compliance with 40 CFR 60.502 (b), (c), and (h), the Permittee shall use Method 21 to monitor for leakage of vapor all potential sources in the terminal's vapor collection system equipment while a gasoline tank truck is being loaded. The Permittee shall repair all leaks with readings of 10,000 ppm (as methane) or greater before conducting the performance test.

(b) The Permittee shall determine compliance with the standards in 40 CFR 60.502 (b) and (c) using the testing procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 60.503 (c)(1) through (7).

(c) The Permittee shall determine compliance with the standard in 40 CFR 60.502 (h) using the testing procedures pursuant to 40 CFR 60.503 (d)(1) and (2).

(d) The tank truck vapor tightness documentation required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(1) shall be kept on file at the terminal in a permanent form available for inspection.

(e) The documentation file for each gasoline tank truck shall be updated at least once per year to reflect current test results as determined by Method 27. This documentation shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Test title: Gasoline Delivery Tank Pressure Test-EPA Reference Method 27.
(2) Tank owner and address.
(3) Tank identification number.
(4) Testing location.
(5) Date of test.
(6) Tester name and signature.
(7) Witnessing inspector, if any: Name, signature, and affiliation.
(8) Test results: Actual pressure change in 5 minutes, mm of water (average for 2 runs).

(f) A record of each monthly leak inspection required under 40 CFR 60.502(j) shall be kept on file at the terminal for at least 2 years. Inspection records shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Date of inspection.
(2) Findings (may indicate no leaks discovered; or location, nature, and severity of each leak).
(3) Leak determination method.
(4) Corrective action (date each leak repaired; reasons for any repair interval in excess of 15 days).
(5) Inspector name and signature.

(g) The terminal owner or operator shall keep documentation of all notifications required under 40 CFR 60.502(e)(4) on file at the terminal for at least 2 years.

(i) The Permittee shall keep records of all replacements or additions of components performed on an existing vapor processing system for at least 3 years.

(j) Daily checks for liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations of the Loading Rack, the vapor collection system and the vapor combustion unit (VCU) shall be performed during normal daylight operations when the facility is in operation. A trained employee will record any visible liquid leaks and the date of such leaks. For processes operated continuously, "normal" means those conditions prevailing, or expected to prevail, eighty percent (80%) of the time the process is in operation, not counting startup or shut down time. In the case of batch or discontinuous operations, readings shall be taken during that part of the operation that would normally be expected to cause the greatest emissions. A trained employee is an employee who has worked at the plant at least one (1) month and has been trained in the appearance and characteristics of normal visible emissions for that specific process. The Compliance Response Plan for this unit shall contain troubleshooting contingency and response steps for when a liquid leak is observed. Failure to take response steps in accordance with Section C - Compliance Response Plan - Preparation, Implementation, Records, and Reports, shall be considered a violation of this permit. All checks for visible liquid leaks made to comply with this condition shall be conducted in accordance with 326 IAC 8-4-9.

These monitoring conditions are necessary because the limits on the tank truck loading rack are needed to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 2-8 (FESOP) and to ensure compliance with 326 IAC 8-4-4 (Bulk Gasoline Terminals) and 40 CFR 60.500, Subpart XX).

Conclusion

The operation of this petroleum storage and distribution terminal shall be subject to the conditions of the attached proposed **Significant Source Modification No. 129-15609-00005**.

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC Emissions from Surge Tank

Company Name: Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Address City IN Zip: 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Significant Source Modif 129-15609-00005
Reviewer: NH/EVP

			Losses (lbs)			Losses (tons)
Components	Rim Seal Loss	Withdrawal Loss	Deck Fitting Loss	Deck Seam Loss	Total Emissions	Total Emissions
Gasoline (RVP 15)	560.73	33.88	1014.34	0.00	1608.95	0.80
Gasoline (RVP 13.5)	238.49	13.55	431.41	0.00	683.45	0.34
Gasoline (RVP 8.3)	326.21	27.10	590.10	0.00	943.41	0.47
Gasoline (RVP 9.9)	94.13	6.78	170.28	0.00	271.19	0.14
Total:	**1219.56**	**81.31**	**2206.13**	**0.00**	**3507.00**	**1.75**

HAP Emissions from Surge Tank

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	0.011
Benzene	0.006
Cumene	0.000
Ethylbenzene	0.001
n-Hexane	0.010
MTBE (Normal Gasoline)	0.021
MTBE (RFG Gasoline)	0.000
MTBE (Oxygenated Gasoline)*	0.000
Napthalene	0.000
Toluene	0.008
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.000
Xylene(s)	0.004
Total	**0.061**

*MTBE emissions are calculated based on throughput of non-oxy gas = 87%
*That the throughput of RFG gasoline is = 0%
*That the throughput of oxygenated gasolines is = 0%
*And, assuming that of the oxy/RFG gasoline, ethanol/ETBE fuels are = 13%

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
VOC Emissions from Surge Tank

Company Name: Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Address City IN Zip: 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Significant Source Modif 129-15609-00005
Reviewer: NH/EVP

Gasoline Loading Rack Fugitive Emissions Summary

Annual Throughput (gal/yr)	Saturation Factor	Vapor Pressure at Avg Temp (psia)	Molecular Weight (lb/lb-mol)	Loading Temperature (R)	Emission Factor (lb/1000 gal)	Capture Efficiency (%)	**Annual Emissions before control (ton/yr)**	**Annual Emissions after control (tpy)**	Average Emissions (lbs/hr)
153,300,000.00	0.6	5.97	63.84	517.4	5.5084	98.70%	**422.11**	**5.49**	1.253

Notes:
1. Factor from AP-42, Table 5.2-1 for submerged loading, dedicated normal service.
2. Emissions calculated using AP-42 Section 5.2.
3. Capture Efficiency for NSPS tested tank trucks (40 CFR 60, Subpart XX).
4. Annual Throughput = 10,000 bbl/day x 365 day/yr.

Vapor Recovery Unit Emissions Summary

Annual Throughput (gal/yr)	Saturation Factor	Vapor Pressure at Avg Temp (psia)	Molecular Weight (lb/lb-mol)	Loading Temperature (R)	Emission Factor (lb/1000 gal)	Control Efficiency (%)	**Annual Emissions before control (ton/yr)**	**Annual Emissions after control (tpy)**	Average Emissions (lbs/hr)
741,195,000.00	0.6	5.97	63.84	517.4	5.5084	98.00%	**2040.86**	**40.83**	9.321

Notes:
1. Annual throughput includes truck loading and barge loading.
2. Control efficiency taken from 40 CFR 63, Subpart Y.

Distillate Loading Emissions Summary

Annual Throughput (gal/yr)	Saturation Factor	Vapor Pressure at Avg Temp (psia)	Molecular Weight (lb/lb-mol)	Loading Temperature (R)	Emission Factor (lb/1000 gal)	**Annual Emissions (tpy)**	Average Emissions (lbs/hr)
304,080,000.00	0.6	0.01	130	517.4	0.0188	**2.86**	0.652

Notes:
1. Factor from AP-42, Table 5.2-1 for submerged loading, dedicated normal service.
2. Emissions calculated using AP-42 Section 5.2.

Loading Loss Calculations
LL = 12.46 (SPM/T)
where:
LL = loading loss, lb/1000 gallons of product loaded
S = AP-42 saturation factor
P = true vapor pressure at average temperature, psia
M = molecular weight of product, lb/lb-mol
T = temperature of product loaded, degress Rankine

Appendix A: Emission Calculations
HAP Emissions

Company Name: Equilon Enterprises LLC - Mt. Vernon Terminal
Address City IN Zi 300 Old Highway 69 South, Mt. Vernon, IN 47620
Significant Source 129-15609-00005
Reviewer: NH/EVP

HAP Emissions from Truck and Barge Loading

	Gasoline Truck Loading		Distillate Truck Loading				Marine Operations				
			W/O Vapor Recovery		Bottom Loading With VRU Control		With VRU Control	Without VRU Control			
	Fugitive Emission Losses Gasoline	Vapor Recovery Unit Losses Gasoline	Diesel Top Load	Jet A Top Load	Diesel	Jet A	Gasoline	Diesel	Jet A	Gasoline	HAP Total
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	0.035	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.080**
Benzene	0.018	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.024**
Cumene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.002**
Ethylbenzene	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.008**
n-Hexane	0.032	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.046**
MTBE (Normal Gasoline)	0.069	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.149**
MTBE (RFG Gasoline)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
MTBE (Oxygenated Gasoline)*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Napthalene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.001**
Toluene	0.025	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.068**
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.003**
Xylene(s)	0.011	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.051**
Total	**0.192**	**0.164**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.076**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.432**

*MTBE emissions are calculated based on throughput of non-oxy gas = 87%
*That the throughput of RFG gasoline is = 0%
*That the throughput of oxygenated gasolines is = 0%
*And, assuming that of the oxy/RFG gasoline, ethanol/ETBE fuels are = 13%